BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

No. 54,118.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 1-30 P.M. 1907.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
8th June	PENINSULAR	5294	....	
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd "	OCEANA	6610	....	
29th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
6th July	EGYPT	7912	....	
13th "	ORIENTAL	5284	DEVANHA	8092
20th "	ARABIA	7903	....	
27th "	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912	....	
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MACEDONIA	10512
17th "	PERSIA	7951	....	
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
*31st "	*CALEDONIA	7558	....	
7th Sept.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	EGYPT	7912	....	
21st "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
28th "	MARMORA	10509	....	
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505

*Proceeds to Marseilles Only.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, 1ST JUNE, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
YARRA	4,142	Casanova	13th June 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,696	Boyer	8th Aug "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Gaionnet	3rd Oct. "
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	31st " "
CALEDONIEN	4,133	Martin	28th Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	22nd June 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Gaionnet	18th July "
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	15th Aug. "

For further Particulars apply to
L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
CHINA	5999	G. Damianovich	1st July.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Aug.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Oct.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcevich	16th "
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
*† TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
*† F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7588	A. Bilaffer	25th June.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
KASARA	1,200	Thur. 6th June	8 a.m. (direct)
DWARKA	1,700	Frid. 7th June	7 a.m. (direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on MONDAY, 10th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th June, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,000 tons, on or about 8th June.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 8th June calling at Lamu, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

3rd June, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	19th June
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	9th July.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	26th "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R	5124	14th Aug.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	27th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	16th Sept.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	6th Oct.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	16th "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	5th Nov.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	16th "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
MUKE MARU	...	F. W. Horton	....	6th June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	11th June	22nd June
HIROSHIMA MARU.		Mocker	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	23rd July	3rd August

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row,
Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about.
*BUNDESRATH	2086	Greiwe	6th June 1907.
SOMALI	2655	Birch	17th " "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

*Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 2ND MAY, 1907.

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office

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"ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS."

LONDON Agents:—SUTTON & Co.,
Carriers to H. M. The late Queen.

Full particulars from:—

COUTTS & CO.,
Army Shipping & Passenger Agents.
Hornby Row, BOMBAY.

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FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars.

BRANCH OFFICE:	AGENTS:
SECY. C. M. ROSS,	T. H. MOORE & Co
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING,	HUMMUM STREET.
42/48, *Church Gate Street*,	

BOMBAY

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906

ISSUED FOR	£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,222,600

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch,
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.				ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at Death or at the end of			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	61 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	61 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 2,75,00,000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

WATCHES.

IN ARRANGING the following List from our extensive variety of WATCHES, we have selected that we consider our Standard Models—models that have now been in use all over India for over a quarter of a century, and can be relied on to continue to give satisfaction as they have done in the past.

NICKEL CASES, Keyless Action.

	Rs.	a.
The Military Popular Watch, Crystal Face	15	0
The Campaign Watch, No. II, Crystal Face	25	0
The Campaign Watch, No. I, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Large Crystal Face	45	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch, Crystal Face	32	0
The Military Nickel Silver Chronograph and Watch	65	0

SILVER CASES, Keyless Action.

	Rs.	a.
The Military Lever Wacth, Crystal Face	40	0
The Military Lever Watch, Hunting Case	45	0
The Military Lever Watch, Half-hunter	49	0
The Campaign Watch, Crystal Face	60	0
The Campaign Watch, Hunting Case	65	0
The Campaign Watch, Half-hunter	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	75	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	80	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	42	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	90	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	95	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	105	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	110	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	235	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	240	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	250	0

GOLD CASES, Keyless Action.

	Rs.	a.
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	300	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	375	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	380	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	330	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	370	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	385	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	450	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	500	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	525	0

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heavies description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

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Gold Capsule.

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, [illegible] and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS. LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

* DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret cause of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from MR. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

Sold by TREACHER & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.
Bombay.
Karachi.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping (Perak).
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpur.
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manilla.
Cebu (Philippines).
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Foochow.
Saigon.
Shanghai.
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Hankow.
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
J. GREIG,
Acting Agent.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *London Managers.*
C. S. ADDIS, }

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BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HONGKONG.
KOBE.
LONDON.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SHANGHAI.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.
YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent

CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London
Lyons
New York
San Franciso
Honolulu (Hawaii)
Shanghai
Hongkong
Hankow
Tientsin
Peking
Newchwang
Chefoo
Tiehling
Changchun
Antung-Hsien
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Fengtien
Liaoyang
Dairen (Dalny)
KOBE
Osaka
Tokyo
Nagasaki
Bombay

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (Messrs. Tata and Sons, Bombay.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq. (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON,
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.
Lahore.
Amritsar
Kurrachee.
Steamer Point.
Entebbe.
Delhi.
Bombay.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Aden.
Cawnpore.
Colombo.
Mandalay.
Newera Eliya.
Kandy.
Tuticorin
Zanzibar.
Mombasa
Nairobi.
Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Ag. Manager*

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED, WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

BODY AND LIMBS RED PATCHES

Like Ringworm—Soreness and Itching Almost Unbearable—Doctor's Remedies made Him Worse—Could not Work with Comfort.

CUTICURA EFFECTS A PERFECT CURE

"About October of last year I noticed a small round red patch on each of my lower limbs not unlike ringworm. It gradually got so large and irritating that I could not go on with my work in comfort. Finally, sores began to spread all over both of my limbs and the itching and pain was so acute that I consulted a doctor who said the complaint was eczema. He gave me some salve, which I used for several weeks. Instead of improving, however, they got gradually worse and the soreness and itching at last got almost unbearable. I tried all kinds of other ointments which did me no good. One day I happened to see an account of how Cuticura Remedies had cured a case something like my own and I determined to try them. The following day I had less discomfort, and after using the Cuticura Remedies awhile my skin began to heal. The itching and irritation died away and the skin itself assumed a healthier appearance too. Perseverance with Cuticura has now resulted in a perfect cure. The quantity I required was one vial of Cuticura Pills, two boxes of Cuticura Ointment, and two tablets of Cuticura Soap. I will always recommend Cuticura to my friends. Daniel Steptoe, 26 Barrymore Ave., Queenstown. Feb. 8, 1906."

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

For Sore Hands and Feet with Cuticura.

Soak the hands or feet on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of Cuticura Soap. Dry and anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure. Wear on the hands during the night old, loose gloves, or bandage the feet lightly in old, soft cotton or linen.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment, to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, in vial of 60), to purify the blood.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

Mailed Free, "All about Humours."

THE HOME FOR THE AGED

MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

"MY FACE IS COVERED WITH BLOTCHES!"

IS yours? There are people so sensitive to the fact that their faces are disfigured with pimples or blotches that they confess themselves ashamed to go out. Many who have suffered this way have found the remedy and profited by it. If you suffer we want you to know that

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

will cure you. After a few doses the blotches and pimples will disappear, your skin will assume a natural ruddy colour, your eyes brighten and life will again take on a rosy aspect. Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls go to the seat of the trouble. They bring Nature back to the balance which she had left, and which result in pimples and blotches. You may try hundreds of medicines, numerous so-called cures, but you will come back to Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls sooner or later. Why delay? Take them now and astonish your friends by your renewed vigour and healthy appearance. Rs. 2-0 per bottle of 40 Pills. Of all chemists and of

THE ANGLO INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,
155 E. Market, Juma Musjid, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [3RD JUNE, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

The Bank of Bombay Cash balance is Rs. 3 lakhs down. Money is in rather stronger demand.

Exchange :—

The Market opened steady at 1s. 4 1/16d. T. T. and 1s. 4 3/32d. on demand but 1s. 4 3/32d. T. T. and 1s. 4⅛d. on demand were available at least at one Bank. Thereafter, however, scarcely any enquiry. Some Banks offered to buy in the morning at 1s. 4 5/16d. 3 months' sight but without attracting many bills., but other Banks refused buy under 1s. 4 11/32d. 3 months' sight. In the afternoon the Market became firmer and one Bank sold to a moderate extent at 1s. 4⅛d. telegraphic for delivery to-morrow; 1s. 4 11/32d. 3 months' sight probably being the best rate for Credits. Far Eastern rates were steady. We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	... 1s. 4 3/32d. to 1/8
Demand Draft	... 1s. 4 1/8d.
Credits— 3 months' sight	... 1s. 4 11/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight	... 1s. 4 1/2d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	171
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	139 3/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	162 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	150
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	221

Government Paper :—

The Market opened weak at 97¼ ready and 97⅜ for the settlement. Early in the day there were sellers and by noon the quotations for ready and the settlement were 97 1/16 and 97 3/16 respectively. Paper continued to be offered during the afternoon and at the closing was done down to 96 15/16 ready and 97 1/16 for the settlement, at which the Market was quiet. Calcutta rates were advised in the morning as 97⅛ ready and 97 3/16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	96·15
1st Settlement...	97·1

Bullion :—

On Saturday Bar Silver in London improved ⅛ to 31 1/16 ready and 31⅛ for delivery forward in two months, New York also being up ¼ at 67. In our local Market there has been very little doing. Ready bars opened at 78⅝ ex-duty and close unchanged. Forward rates are given below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	1	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	78	10	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	78	14	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The Market is easier and prices are quoted 1 to Rs. 2 lower for contracts of Old and New crop. There is little demand for either.

In ready cotton there was a fair demand from exporters and mills, and the offtake at Colaba was moderate.

New Crop is easier except for Khangaum and Khandeish, these remaining steady owing to a small enquiry from shippers.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.
Fine M. G. Broach	274
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	231
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon...	212
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ...	208
Fine M. G. Amraoti	208
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	182
Fine M. G. Khandeish	192
Fine M. G. Bengals	187/88
Good Westerns	240
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	250

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	282	March/08
Fine M. G. " ...	Rs.	276	"
" " Bengals ...	"	204/5	Jan./08
" " Khangaum Akola	"	227	"
Fully Good M. G. Khandeish	"	207	"
Fully Good H. G. Bengals...	"	189	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening tone	Dull
Estimated Sales	5,000 bales
Total Imports	6,000 "

Future Delivery prices :—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·72	6·70	6·62	6·54	6·47
—02	—02	—01	—03	—02

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
6·43	6·41	6·40	6·40
—03	—03	—03	—04

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The Market is steady with only a small business passing.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8 0 0 to 8 1 0
September ...	" 8 13 0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The Market is firmer and prices are hardening. We quote with a moderate enquiry :—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 8 14 6
Brown Delhi	Rs. 9 0 0
Yellow Guzerat	Rs. 9 6 0

Poppyseed :—

The Market quiet with little doing.

Ready ... Rs. 9 14 0

Castorseed :— ... Rs. 36 0 0

Tone—Dull.

Cottonseed :— ... Rs. 20 8

Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed :— July-Aug. Rs. 6 11 0

Tone.—Steady.

Wheat :—

The Market is steady and we quote :

White Delhi ... Rs. 5 2 0

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—	
Bombay	1,405
India	53
Mills :—	
Century	1,635
David	345
Empress	382 1/2
Maneckji Petit	3,045
Presses :—	
Breul's Cawnpore	212
New Mofussil	615
New Berar	550
Miscellaneous :—	
Bombay Steam Nav. Preference ...	272 1/2
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Coy. ordinary ...	168 1/2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	75 1/2
Treacher and Co.	620
Railways :—	
Ahmedabad-Prantej	557 1/2
Amritsar-Patti	117
Tapti Valley	452 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	7,977	bales.
Wheat	9,774	cwts.
Linseed	9,597	"
Rapeseed...	8,117	"
Gingellyseed	227	"
Poppyseed	5,800	"
Groundnuts	79	"
Castorseed	4,591	"
Rice	20,015	"
Myrabollams	2,506	"
Cottonseed	22,558	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	13,190	"
Joowar	2,184	"
Maize	66	"

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 25th May, 1907, as compared with the statement of 1st June 1907 :—

LIABILITIES.	May 25. Rs.	June. 1. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	94,00,000	94,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	47,31,856	47,25,302
Public Deposits at Branches	1,16,84,872	1,16,21,153
Other Deposits	7,24,15,910	7,32,92,957
Post Bills	19,132	19,132
Sundries	27,04,818	27,80,648
Rs..	11,09,56,588	11,18,39,192
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,51,87,699	1,44,48, 24
Other authorised Securities	27,49,891	27,19,554
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,22,71,173	2,36,24,468
Loans do. do. do.	2,05,79,015	2,17,03,711
Bills discounted and purchased	2,17,76,339	2,12,21,094
Dead Stock	3,30,077	3,35,990
Stamps	4,422	4,394
Bullion	6,23,971	5,80,261
Balances with other Banks	4,08,585	5,47,720
Sundries	6,90,307	7,37,785
Cash	2,62,35,109	2,59,16,191
	11,09,56,588	11,18,39,192

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH].

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

On the West Coast and the Peninsula rainfall has occurred farther north than yesterday. South-easterly winds indicate the continued existence of an area of low pressure in the Arabian Sea such as is usually associated with the advance of the monsoon winds. In the sxtreml north cloud still persists and the weather is unsettled. In Burma, Port Blair had one inch of rain, Tavoy and Maymyo a quarter, Yamethin one and half inches and Mandalay a quarrer. The skies thickly clouded in the extreme North-east and lightly clouded elsewhere; the humidity temperature are normal. In North-east India and Orissa the following rainfall occurred :—Silchar two inches; Dhubri a half, Cherrapoonjee seven; Barisal, Calcutta, Jessore a half; Darjeeling one: Jalpaiguri three and Dinajpur a quarter. The skies are almost cleared in the Western districts but are lightly to thickly clouded elsewhere while the humidity and temperature are approximately normal. In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, Chakrata reports a quarter of an inch of rain. The skies are clear and the air drier than usual except at a few stations where the humidity is mormal and the temperature below normal. In the United Provinces and parts of the Central Provinces all is normal as also in the rest division. In northwest India, Simla and Sambhar had a quarter of an inch of rain, Gualmarg had a light fall and light cloud is reported from the extreme north and from Rajputana and Gujarat but the skies are clear elsewhere and the humidity is nearly normal. The weather is considerable cooler than usual except in Sind and Gujarat where the temperature is normal. In the Peninsula Poona reports one inch of rain, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Marmugao a quarter, Karwar a half, and Bellary and Mangalore light falls. The cloud has in the extreme South but has increased in the Decan and the skies are moderately clouded in the Konkon and the humidity has increased in the Deccan and is now nearly normal everywhere and the temperature is approtimately normal except on the east coast where it is higher than usual. Nealy general rain may be expected on the Konkon coast and local rain in Burma, Eastern Bengal, Assam and Bengal and few falls in extreme north and Rajputana. An earthquake of slight intensely, having it origin at a distance of something like one thousand miles was recorded on the Simla seismograph at 8 hours 31 1/2 minutes on June 2nd.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. and steamer *Kasara*, Captain F. Chappell, which arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, reports having experienced strong S. S.W. wind. The German East steamer *Somali*, Captain W. Simon, which arrived Africa Line in harour yesterday from Durban etc. met with fresh monsoon during commencement of the voyage and uncertain weather during the last five days. The steamer *Diego Suarez*, Captain Bourepaux, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Maritoius met with strong S. W. winds in Southern Latitudes and fine weather in Northern Latitudes. The steamer *Cromwell*, Captain H. B. Schell, which arrived here from Calcutta on Sunday encountered bad weather in the Bay of Bangal. The P. & O. Co's China mail steamer *Delhi*, Captain J. Andrews, which arrived from China via Colombo experienced S. S. W.-winds and passing squalls.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON MONDAY, 3RD JUNE.
SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in the Punjab, United Provinces, the Indus Valley, Rajputana Central India and at Saugor, Jubbulpore and Raipur, and has changed slightly elsewhere.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Neemuch, Aurangabad and Ratnagiri.

Temperature.—The maximum is 5° to 12° in excess of normal at Negapatam, Madras, Bellary and Masulipatam and 5° to 13° in defect in the Punjab and at Agra, Jaipur and Bhavnagar Para; minimum 5° to 8° in excess at Madras and Belgaum and 5° to 11° in defect in the Punjab and at Agra, Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 114° at Masulipatam and the lowest 67° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cleudy in Gujarat and in several places to the south of latitude 20°.

Rain has fallen in light showers along the Coast from Calicut to Bombay and also at Bhavnagar Para, Agra, Sirsa, Bellary and Colombo, and Poona received about an inch and a quarter.

Weather is in a slightly unsettled condition along the West Coast where local rain is likely.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE *Academy* believes that the most wonderful book of humour the world has ever seen might be compiled out of the answer papers which "examiners in literature" receive from their students. Certainly the single example which our contemporary supplies is enough to encourage such an enterprise. Asked to paraphrase—"O, pardon me, thou bleeding piece of earth—"a candidate for honours responded with:—"Excuse me, ye sanguinary clod."

A GERMAN novelist recently wrote a book in which, by means of an aerial Navy, he, with the Kaiser and a sufficient company, invaded Britain and conquered the country. Now, however, Major Perseval, of the Air-ship Department of the German Army, assures us that this scheme can never be realised. An air-ship must become bigger and bigger in proportion to what it carries. One fit to carry a single man must offer to the air a large surface, and one fit to take a company must be acres in width. The poorest shot in the Army could not miss it; therefore, the attempt will not be made. "For this relief much thanks."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

BOSE—May 27, at Mangalore, wife of Captain S. Bose, I. M. S.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO PAY US A VISIT.
ONCE A CUSTOMER ALWAYS A CUSTOMER.
DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY,
Indian Jeweller, dealer in Precious Stones, Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Egyptian and Persian Silks, Embroideries and all Sorts of Curiosities and Silverware.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 0m.; Sun sets, 7h. 13m.; High water 6-4m, 6-34a.; Low water, 0-18m., 11-58a.
Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.
Elton Cup Hockey Tournament, Marine Lines, 5-30 p.m.
Y. M. C. A. Glee Club Concert, Y. M. C. A. Hall, 9-15 p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, June 5.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Bandmann Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises 6h. 0m.; Sun sets, 7h. 13m.; High water 7-27m., 7-39a; Low water, 1-16m., 1-15a.

Thursday, June 6.—Sun rises, 6h. 0m.; Sun sets, 7h. 13m.; High water, 8-34m., 8-31a.; Low water, 2-4m., 2-17a.

Friday, June 7.—English Mail Steamer due at 6 a.m. "At Home," Islam Club, Chowpatty, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 0m.; Sun sets, 7h. 14m.; High water, 9-30m., 9-15a.; Low water, 2-45m., 3-10a.

Saturday, June 8.—Sun rises, 6h. 0m.; Sun sets; 7h. 14m.; High water, 10-18m., 9-55a.; Low water, 3-22m., 3-55a.

Sunday, June 9.—2nd Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 0m.; Sun sets, 7h. 14m.; High water, 11-0m., 10-32a.; Low water, 3-57m., 4-34a.

Monday, June 10.—Bombay High Court re-opens after the May vacation; Rabimani Mills Co. Meeting, No. 1, Hummum Street, 5 p.m.; Sun rises, 6h. 0m.; Sun sets, 7h. 15m.; High water, 11-38m., 11-7a.; Low water, 4-31m., 5-10a.

A NATIVE CHIEF IN BOMBAY.—His Highness the Chief of Dewas arrived in Bombay from his State yesterday and has put up in Sitaram Buildings. His Highness is attended by twenty-three followers.

RATANSI MULJI DISPENSARY, FORT.—During last month the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2,393; among them the number of new admissions was 635; classified :—Bhattias 103, Banias 137, Brahmins 94, Lohanas 73, other castes 228. The average daily attendance was 77.

A FATAL SLIPP OFF A SCAFFOLDING.—While working on a scaffolding at the Spring Mill's premises, a Hindu woman named Hamdibai, (40), missed her footing and fell on the ground, a distance of twenty feet. She was picked up unconscious and removed to the J. J. Hospital where she subsequently died of her injuries.

ELECTRIC TRAM CAR ACCIDENT.—While attempting to get into an electric tram car in motion at Pydhoni yesterday, one Haji Ismail Haji Mahomed, (35), slipped accidentally and fell. One of the wheels of the car passed over the first toe of his left foot. He was removed to hospital, where his injured toe had to be amputated.

THROWN DOWN FROM AN ELECTRIC CAR.—One Somla Pooma, a coachman, aged forty years, tried to get into one of the electric tram cars while in motion at Kalbadevi yerterday, when he was thrown down on the road by a sudden jerk. Two front wheels of the car went over his right foot crushing his toes. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where the injured toes had to be amputated.

A CONCERT.—We would draw attention to the Concert to be given in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. this evening at 9-15, the programme of which appears in our Advertisement Columns. This is the second effort of the Y. M. C. A. Glee Club to provide a good musical treat for the delectation of the Public, and it is hoped that this Concert will be as largely patronised as the last. The rate for admission—One Rupee—is very moderate indeed, and we understand the Room will be kept cool and comfortable with Electric Lights and Fans.

A STRANGE DISCOVERY.—Harjivan Jadowji, a storekeeper in the Union Mill of DeLisle Road, Parel, reported to the police that on Saturday last he drew from the Currency Bank Rs. 8,000 in currency notes, Rs. 2,000 in cash and Rs. 1,000 in small change. He placed them in three different bags and then got into hack Victoria No. 26 along with a muccadum of the Mill. Arriving near the Duncan Road they noticed that the bag containing the small change had strangely disappeared from the vehicle, though they had not left it prior to the loss.

MUSIC AT THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.—The following is the programme of Music to be played at the Taj Mahal hotel under the direction of Mr. I. Salzinger to-day.

March	A Sciantosa	Kaiser
Overture	La Ruche D'cr	Brepsant
Waltz	Sourire D'Avril	Depret
Intermezzo	Orynthia	Hume
Selection	A Runaway Girl	Caryll
Spanish Serenade	La Paloma	D'Yradier
Waltz	Picador	Brockett
Two-Step	Yankiana	Loftis

DISHONEST COOK.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Francis Pereira, a cook in the employ of Mrs. Lathrop, was charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of one rupee. The money was given to the accused on Friday last for the next day's market but the accused utilised it for his own purposes and disappeared. He was subsequently arrested by the police. The accused had spent the rupee in purchasing food for himself. His Worship convicted and sentenced him to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBING HIS UNCLE.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Fuller charged Manilal Maganlal, a Hindu lad, with theft of a gold necklace valued at Rs. 115 belonging to his uncle Kalidas. The accused took the chain from the box and being asked by the complainant's wife as to why he wanted it, he said he had his uncle's permission to sell and replenish his stock in trade of cloth, which he had lost some time ago. The complainant not wishing to press the charge, the Magistrate dealt with the accused boy leniently and ordered him to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 50 for good behaviour for a period of six months.

FATALITY ON THE RAILWAY LINE.—Acting Coroner Mr. Chalk held an inquest at the Parel Station of the G. I. P. Railway, concerning the death of one Waghoo Rooma, (40), a Hamal in the same railway, who worked at the Dadar goods-yard. The evidence showed that local train No. 120 was being taken to the refuse siding from the Dadar Station to make way for the Punjab Mail that was following that train. The deceased was seen driving goats across the line near the siding. A warning was given to him of the approach of the local, but the deceased took no heed of it and tried to cross the line in front of the engine of the local, which was going at a speed of from nine to ten miles an hour. On seeing him cross the line in front of the engine, Mr. Ardeshir Maneckji, the engine driver, at once stopped the train, but before that the deceased was knocked down and run over by the front leading wheel of the engine. He was killed by the accident. The jury unanimously returned a verdict of accidental death.

MR. A. S. Barnard, Consulting Electrical Engineer, Colombo, who is at home on leave, has resigned, following the restoration of departmental arrangements which were existing before the Telephone Commission's enquiry and report.

MAHABLESHWAR NOTES AND NEWS.

A Week of Gaiety.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, JUNE 2.

This week, which is practically the last of the season here, has been the gayest of any. On the 29th the Staff of His Excellency the Governor gave a dance at the Frere Hall. The room was very prettily decorated with green bamboos, and the lamp-shades were a very prominent feature, being of the same colour, yellow, as the facings of the Government House uniform. The decoration of the room was very kindly undertaken by Mrs. H. O. Quin who took so much trouble and spared herself so little that she was quite knocked up and had to leave very early in the evening. The Club grounds looked very pretty, lit up by hundreds of little lamps and Chinese lanterns, and there were three large tents for sitting out which were much appreciated, as the heavy mist made it very damp in the open air and seats outside soon got quite wet. The floor was very good, but the chalk, which was used in considerable quantities to avoid the stickiness caused by the damp, made the air full of dust. The Governor's band supplied the music and played better than I have ever heard them play dance-music before. The supper in the middle of the dance was excellent as it always is at the Club, and the menus were tastefully decorated with yellow silk ribbons.

His Excellency the Governor was present, as was nearly everyone in the station, and there were many smart gowns, and pretty frocks to be seen. Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie wore a very handsome black velvet gown trimmed with old lace; Lady Edgerley was in white silk trimmed with pale blue ribbon; Mrs. Butler looked well in a black dress trimmed with white chiffon; Mr. Hojel wore black; Mrs. Kay-Lees was in white silk trimmed with lace; Mrs. Roper wore pale blue crepe-de-chine and looked well; Mrs. Meade wore a very pretty gown of black sequin net; Mrs. Denny was wearing a charming white chiffon frock over white satin; Mrs. Logan wore white; Mrs. Edwardes was radiant in white silk; Mrs. Harrison wore a geranium coloured chiffon gown; Miss Shuttleworth looked pretty in white silk; Mrs. Harter wore a white taffetas silk gown; Miss Wickham had on a very graceful white satin frock made in the Princesse style; Mrs. St. John Graham wore a very handsome black lace and sequin gown; Miss Kavanagh was in brown chiffon; Mrs. Donald Graham wore a very pretty frock of pink flowered silk; Mrs. Searle was looking well in a lovely shade of blue-green chiffon and wore a large spray of Marechal Niel roses in her bodice; Miss N. Forbes was in white crepe-de-chine; Miss MacDonald in white silk; and Miss Alexander looked very well in pale blue chiffon. There was a large sprinkling of people wearing black dresses, and among them I noticed Mrs. Turner Laing, Miss Doderet, Mrs. Quin, Mrs. Baddeley, Mrs. Keelan, Mrs. Arthur, Mrs. Dyson and Mrs. Hume, the latter relieved with touches of scarlet.

The dance began at the late hour (for Mahableshwar) of 10-30, as there were many dinner-parties before, and dancing was kept up till 2 a.m. We were kept strictly to the programme and no extras were allowed, but instead, all who were left went in to a second supper. Altogether it was a most charming dance and splendidly got up by our kind hosts. All the men present were wearing evening dress instead of uniform, by special permission of His Excellency, which made it much cooler for dancing.

At Golf a Ladies' Bogey competition (18 holes) was concluded the other day, and Mrs. Campbell Roper showed that she excels at this, as at other games, by winning with the exceptionally good score of five up. As she is a scratch player and gets no handicap, this was a remarkably fine performance: Miss Alexander (two up) got the second prize, and her score was a good one too and very often would be good enough to win.

Mrs. Alexander and Mrs. Forbes gave a very nice picnic in the Jameson Ride on Wednesday, at which many people were present, including His Excellency the Governor, and we had tea under the trees. This will probably prove to be the last picnic of the season, as it now gets very damp and misty in the evenings and late afternoons, and one cannot stay out of doors quite so late as one could a short while ago.

On Thursday evening Mrs. Branson was "At Home" at Four Oaks, at 9-30. There was some very good music: Lady Edgerley and the Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie played piano solos with their accustomed skill; Mrs. Warde gave two delightful violin solos, and Mrs. Wickham performed on the cornet, while Mrs. Roper and Mrs. Searle sang very well. The feature of the evening, however, was an excellent sleight-of-hand performance by Mr. L. H. Branson, who was a pupil of Bertram the best-known exponent of drawing-room magic of recent years. The way in which he made objects disappear, and reappear in totally unexpected places was bewildering, but his best trick was that in which he took solid rings without a break in them and linked and unlinked them in quite an uncanny fashion.

The end of the season is close upon us now and people have begun to go down already, and there is hardly a seat to be had in a motor from now on to June 10th. The general exodus begins next week from the 4th to the 9th when nearly everyone is going, except a few hardy folk who are not afraid of being washed down. His Excellency the Governor leaves on Monday the 3rd for Khandesh, where he will spend a week before going to Poona, and the Government House Staff go down to Ganeshkhind the same day to await His Excellency's arrival.

On Friday His Excellency the Governor was "At Home" at Government House at 10 p. m., where we danced until nearly one o'clock. The grounds were as usual very prettily lighted for sitting out, and the Band and the floor all that could be desired. As it was only a small dance, there were no extras and no supper dance, and the informality of the occasion was marked by there being no programmes, which in some cases led to sad confusion when dances were booked ahead and engagements not kept. As so many people have already left, there were fewer present than usual and a noticeable absentee was Sir Archibald Hunter who, I am sorry to say, has been suffering from fever lately, and did not go on to the dance after his Dinner Party. Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie wore a very handsome gown of white spangled net over white satin; Lady Edgerley was in white with touches of blue; Lady Brooks in a black sequin gown and Mrs. Meade was also wearing a black sequin gown; Mrs. Marlowe looked well in grey and black; Mrs. Arthur wore pink satin and Mrs. Selby black and white lace; Mrs. Edwardes was looking very nice in pale blue taffetas silk, and Miss MacDonald was wearing white. Miss Alexander had a handsome pale blue satin; Mrs. Anderson wore white crepe-de-chine, and Mrs. Harter looked well in white taffetas silk; Mrs. Searle wore a lovely gown of white satin with a hand-painted design of true lover's knots in pale blue, and veiled with white chiffon; Miss Doderet looked pretty in pale blue silk; Mrs. Forbes was in black and white lace and Mrs. Harrison in gold-coloured satin. Mrs. Roper had on a very handsome grey satin frock and Miss Johnson also looked well in grey spotted net relieved with pink, as did Miss N. Forbes in white.

Professor O. V. Muller is well-known in Mahableshwar for his kindness, and he showed it again last Tuesday by giving a Babies' party in the afternoon in his own field. About twenty little ones came with their mothers or nurses, and enjoyed themselves so much that they were very reluctant to leave when the time came for departure and bed. The Professor who has been a well-known habitue of Mahableshwar for many years has been indefatigable all the season in promoting tournaments and other entertainments for our amusement. Now that so many people are leaving he is trying to cheer up those of us that remain, by organising a "Progessive Hearts" Tournament on Monday night, June 3rd, when he and Mr. Basil Lang will be "At Home" at the Club after dinner. The first prizes for Ladies and men will be given by Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Roper.

SOME interesting experiments have been made with Police dogs in the Schwarzenberg Park, Vienna. The animals used were German sheep dogs, which greatly resemble wolves; and they proved very successful in carrying messages. A trial to illustrate the use of the animals in saving drowning persons nearly had a fatal ending. The victim was dragged by a dog across the pond in which the experiment was made, but as the animal kept the man's head under water he was half-drowned when he reached the bank.

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

NEITHER STORE-HOUSE NOR BARN.

BY

ALLEN RAINE,

Author of "A Welsh Singer," "By Berwen Banks," "Torn Sails," "A Welsh Witch," "Queen of the Rushes," &c., &c.

[COPYRIGHT.]

CHAPTER XIV.—PRIM PROPRIETY.

When she first entered her aunt's house, Olenw the simple, country girl, felt much unnerved and frightened by the loneliness and novelty of her position. Although she was uncultured she was thoroughly refined in feeling, and realised at a glance that in her aunt's home good taste was as evident as lavish expenditure.

Everything was of the best, though not of the most showy, for a false note in taste or speech or manners, made Mrs. Peris Jones shrink up as if she had been seared by a hot iron; anything unconventional was strangely objectionable to her also, strangely, because ever since her marriage twenty years before, her husband had done his utmost to break her of her senseless fastidiousness. Breezy, straightforward, and honest, he was a complete contrast to his precise and proper wife, and seemed rather to enjoy shocking her by his blunt remarks.

When she entered the drawing-room, tall and stately and cold, Olwen rose to meet her with a sudden sinking of the heart.

"Ah, Olwen Hughes! My niece, of course. How do you do, my dear?" and she advanced her sallow cheek to the girl's full red lips, but Olwen felt no answering kiss from her aunt's hard set mouth.

"You are very like your father," she said, sitting down on the sofa and arranging her skirts with care, "very sad his dying so suddenly! Mr. Jones and I felt very sorry for you. I didn't hear you arrive."

"No, I walked from the station, and a man is bringing my box."

"Your box," said Mrs. Peris Jones with a little pucker of her eyebrows. "Oh, your luggage, box sounds so like a servant—here he is, I see—you would like to go upstairs at once. Come, and I will show you your room," and she led the way up the soft, carpeted stairs, into a bedroom, which though by no means luxurious, seemed to Olwen the height of grandeur.

"I hope I will not be in the way, Aunt Susan. I feel now as if I had no right to come, but, you see dear father told me to come to you, and—I had nowhere else to go to."

"Certainly you did quite right," said Mrs. Paris Jones, "Your uncle and I are very pleased to receive you. I will leave you to dress. I am rather late," and she looked at her watch. "We are very punctual," she added as she left the room, and Olwen in terror of being late hurried to bathe her face and brush her coils of brown hair.

This was all her "dressing" consisted of, for she was wearing her best black frock. When the gong sounded, so unaccustomed was she to the simplest social observances, that the loud resounding tremor of the household tocsin, filled her with alarm.

"Can that be the gong?" she asked herself as she opened her door, just in time to see her aunt's train sweeping down the stairs, and she timidly followed her into the drawing-room.

Here a gentleman, who was standing in the further window reading a newspaper, turned suddenly, and with both hands outstretched to greet her, said in loud boisterous tones, "Bravo! our little Welsh niece has found her way from the hill tops to us. Welcome, my dear," and the kiss he imprinted upon her forehead spoke a different language to Mrs. Peris Jones's cold salute, and set the girl a little more at her ease.

Her aunt showed little or no interest in her past life, merely saying, "Well, 'tis just as well that you should no longer be buried alive in that remote place, and I have no doubt that we shall get on very well when you are a little accustomed to our ways and we to yours. Your accent is very Welsh, my dear."

"Yes, I suppose, indeed," said Olwen, "as I have never been in England before."

"But we shall get rid of that when you have lived a little among refined people."

Olwen's very ears tingled with indignation.

Refined people indeed! What was her father then? And Gwil, what was he? Yes, and Seba, the patient and loving? And she was about to answer when she was interrupted by a loud laugh from her uncle, as well as the second sonorous summons of the gong.

"Dinner, my dear; come in and I will tell you what your Aunt Susan means," and taking her hand he drew her arm within his own, and jauntily led the way into the dining-room, looking back at his wife and saying laughingly, "Now, Mrs. Peris Jones, I am going to enlighten your niece as to your ways and your manners and the proprieties which she will have to observe here."

"Very well," she answered, arranging herself at the bottom of the table. "I have no doubt that my ideas of propriety will often have to be called into practice to counteract the influence of your—well, unconventional manners."

"Oh, I like them, Aunt Susan; remember I have been brought up like a gipsy child, and I love everything free and natural."

"No doubt," said Mrs. Peris Jones, "but we don't always like what is best and wisest for us."

"Now, now, Susan," said her husband, "don't you go spoiling your niece. Let me have something simple and natural in the house. Don't you listen to her, my dear; and when she tells you to do something particularly prim and proper, come you to me, and we'll manage to shock her between us."

"Benjamin!" exclaimed Mrs. Jones, reprovingly, and with a glance at the two trim maids who were waiting.

"All right, my dear, I won't interfere except when absolutely necessary. Salmon, Olwen? I wouldn't wonder if it was from your own river Teify."

"Perhaps, indeed," said Olwen, "or the Donddu," and while the well-appointed dinner proceeded, and her aunt's prim platitudes were interspersed with her uncle's jovial laugh and merry anecdotes, her thoughts flew back to the dark shadows of the river under the Rhosmor woods, and she wondered where Gwil was hidden in the smoky brown town, of which she had had a glimpse on her way from the station.

The novelty of her surroundings for the first evening, and even for a few days afterwards, in some degree lessened the distaste which she would otherwise have felt for the complete change in her life.

When her aunt's exasperating propriety became sometimes unbearable, she turned for relief to her uncle's exuberant spirits, and she soon learnt to love him as though she had known him for years—while for her aunt try as she would she could find nothing in her heart but a cold indifference, although as time went on, that lady showered many gifts upon her—pretty hats, expensive dresses simple, but good jewellery, and Olwen reproached herself bitterly because that for all these benefits she could return only gratitude without love.

As the novelty of her changed circumstances wore off a deadly languor stole in upon her—a longing for the old rustic life, for the freedom of the hills, for the sound of the wind in the trees, for the splash of the waves on the shore, but she fought bravely with her secret discontent, and solaced herself with the thought that whatever happened she was sure of Gwil's "friendship," and as she substituted this harmless word for one that came uppermost in her mind a vivid blush rose to her face. Some day he would return and together they would roam the woods and hills again and with this happy prospect in view, she was not wholly unsuccessful in her endeavour to be content and cheerful. "Only for two or three years," she continually whispered to her "heart then home to dear Wales."

Mrs. Peris Jones was unremitting in her endeavours to instil into her niece's mind the rules of polite society, and she began to hope that with due discipline and polish she might yet mould her rustic niece into a ful fledged young lady of fashion, who would make a brilliant match and justify her husband's somewhat hasty decision to adopt the friendless girl.

As a matter-of-fact, although he was only her uncle by marriage, he had hailed her advent with far more warmth than his wife had done, and had seized eagerly upon the opportunity of bringing a fresh interest into his too formal home, and he thoroughly enjoyed introducing the simple girl to the pleasures and delights of town life. Concerts, picture galleries, dances, Olwen was led through them all not wholly without pleasure to herself for she was fully alive to all the interests and enjoyments of youth, but underlying them all was the continual "hiraeth" but poorly expressed by the English word "longing" which seemed to grow stronger and stronger as time went on. Perhaps there was not one of Mrs. Peris Jones's acquaintances who, if called upon to express an opinion upon the life which Olwen had led for eighteen years, but would have said, "How dull it must have been, poor girl!" little knowing that as she went dutifully through the round of pleasures which her uncle and aunt prescribed for her, the country girl's heart was moved with a strong pity for the women whom she met on the treadmill of social life.

"Poor things," she thought, "how dull their lives must be! Always the same wherever we go, the same talk, the same dresses, and if you look at the clock before you enter their houses, you can always tell what they will be doing; middle day, lunch, and the same things on every table; afternoon-tea, and the same talk everywhere, then in the evening when we ought to be tired with walking or working in the fresh air comes dinner and dressing up like a doll, ach-y-fi! it doesn't suit Olwen Meyric at all," and her thoughts would wander away to the shady groves where the cuckoo sang, or the moorland "bryns," where the lark filled the air with her thrilling melody, and Mrs. Jones had frequently occasion to reprove the girl for her abstraction, and apparent inattention to what was going on around her.

"Olwen, did you hear what Colonel Meredith was saying, my dear? He's showing you the photographs of his old home in Carnarvonshire."

"Oh, yes, indeed. I beg pardon," said Olwen, penitently, "but it was one of his beautiful pictures that sent my mind wandering back to Wales; it was just like Aberlaswen, where I used to go every year as a child."

"Oh, I can quite understand that," said Colonel Meredith. "I know the place well, and it is something like Llanfairgraig."

"Do you know Aberlaswen?" and there was no occasion any longer to fix her attention.

"Yes," he answered, "I have a little property down there, and business sometimes calls me there pleasure too in the way of shooting and fishing. I am well acquainted with that coast as far down as Caermadoc."

"Caermadoc?" said Olwen. "Have you been there?"

"Oh, many times," said the colonel, not illpleased to have aroused her interest. "I know Caermadoc well."

"And St. Iorwerth's?"

"Yes, and its beautiful organ. I spent a delightful evening once with the headmaster there, a young man, a tutor at St. Iorwerth's played for me some beautiful music. I don't know what it was or where he learnt it, for they said he was almost entirely self-taught, quite a musical genius I should think."

Olwen leant her head over the photographs once more to hide the mounting colour in her checks, and Mrs. Peris Jones moved away with a satisfied look on her hard face. Yes her niece was getting on, and was beginning to fall into the conventional groove of a young lady's life, the only grove approved of by her and Colonel Meredith, she knew, was a rich man of good social standing, so she was in a pleased frame of mind until her husband drew near and spoilt it all by joining in the conversation.

"Aberlaswen," he said, you know that place, Colonel?"

"Yes, do you? I have a little property in the neighbourhood."

"Why, yes," said Mr. Jones. "I was bred and born there. My father was a hard-working farmer, mowed his own, hay dug his own potatoes and I helped him on the farm, snatching odd half-hours for a little reading and writing until I went to London as an office boy in a lawyer's office, and then the usual old story you know, 'by steadiness and perseverance he soon gained his master's confidence, and with his foot on the first rung of the ladder, etc., etc.'"

"Was it so, indeed?" said the colonel, with a mild interest, and Mrs. Peris Jones retired mortified and angry.

"Oh, is to return to the young man," "Have, you heard him play, Miss Hughes? Did you know him personally?"

"Yes," said Olwen, "he lived in the same village as I, and sang in the choir in my father's church."

"Can you tell me where he is now? I have a reason for asking."

Olwen shook her head. "He's gone to America, I think, but I don't know."

"Ah, that's a pity, it might be a good thing for him if I could find him. When I last enquired at Caermadoc I was told he had left."

"Why do you want to find him?" said Olwen a little anxiously.

"Oh, nothing very particular; only about a little musical instrument which he had invented and which I thought was a marvel of ingenuity and beauty of tone. A friend of mine in New York is a great patron of genius. The firm to which he belongs are large musical instrument makers, and he was much interested in my description of the meladone, and would like to see it."

"What a pity," said Olwen. "If I ever hear of him will I let you know?"

"Ah, yes, do. I should be very glad if you won't mind the trouble."

"Oh, yes, will let you know certainly," said Mr. Jones, but if he is gone to America he may come across your friend himself."

(*To be Continued.*)

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NAPOLEON'S INVASION OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to your editorial re "Historica Trophy Recovered" in your issue of the 31st May allow me to say that it is a misconception when stating that the Portuguese Territory of Goa "was placed under British protection though the Civil administration was allowed to be carried on still by the Portuguese authorities." The fact of the thing was that both the British and Portuguese looked for mutual co-operation and protection against the great Emperor, in so far as that my late grandfather who was an Assistant Garrison Engineer and Civil Architect, (it must be remembered that until recently Bombay was a fortified place, bristling with guns, protected by moats and drawbridges and sentries doing duty night and day at Church Gate, Bazaar Gate and Apollo Gate leading to Colaba) was deputed by the Government to Anjediva (Goa), near the Coast of Karwar, to erect quarters and barracks for our Officers and Soldiers to be stationed there against any invasion by sea or land, and on completion of the work, which was done most efficiently and with despatch, returned to Bombay to receive the thanks of the Government. There are, as it is well known, many graves at Dona Paula and elsewhere of our brave officers and plucky soldiers.

My late grandfather played a very important role here as an architect in the construction of the Town Hall (*vide* Murray's "Handbook of India,") the design and erection of Christ Church, Byculla, for which the Earl of Clare, the then Governor of Bombay, presented him with a silver trowel bearing a suitable inscription, and a purse of 317 guineas or Rs. 5,000.

H. C. P.

Apollo Bunder, June 1.

THE Chairman and Committee of the Northbrook Society were "At Home" on May 16 at their rooms in Piccadilly. Lady Lyall welcomed the guests, and was assisted in the duty by the Vice-President (Sir O. T. Burne), Mr. A. N. Wollaston, C. I. E., (chairman of committee), and Mr. T. H. Thornton, C. S. I., Mr. Austin Low, and Mr. W. Coldstream (members of committee), and Colonel Loch, C. I. E., (secretary) and Dr. Kapadia (Oriental secretary). Others present included General Sir John Gordon, Colonel Yate, C.S.I., C.I.E., and Mrs. Yate, Sir Charles Lyall, Sir E. Sullivan, Sir Edward and Lady Henry, Surg.-Gen. Branfoot, C. I. E., and Mrs. Branfoot, Sir W. Lee-Warner, Sir James and Lady Walker, Sir Seymour King, K. C. I. E., M. P., and Lady King, Lady Scott, Mr. G. Woods Wollaston, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Cotton, Mr. Lionel Abrahams, Mr. C. E. Buckland, C. I. E., and Mr. Burls, C. S. I., Mrs. and Miss Burls.

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OUR SONITA SODHAK cures Black and White Leprosy, burning sensation in the palm of the hands and the soles of the feet, swelling of nose, ears and tips of finger, loss of sensation, and heaviness of body, black spots over the skin, paleness and weakness of body, &c. Price for a fortnight, Rs. 4; packing and postage, As. 11.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1907.

THE FACTORY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

CONSIDERING the constitution of the Indian Factory Labour Committee—whose members lacked any special qualification for the work they undertook—it must be conceded that in some respects their report is a more practical document than was anticipated and that some of their suggestions might be adopted with advantage. As to the first—that there may be as little delay as possible in giving effect to the proposals for improving the homes and home surroundings of mill-hands—it might well have come last, for the recommendation would apply with equal force to the homes and home surroundings of any class of workmen in any Indian town. The housing of the poor is a problem which Bombay has tried to solve and it has been found that the people who have been most benefited have been the least grateful. They resent interference and to deprive them of the privilege of packing themselves like sardines in a tin with all their relatives and connexions round them is regarded as one of the greatest hardships modern science, in the name of sanitation, could possibly invent. The recommendations that arrangements be made to secure uniformity of the administration of the Factory Act throughout India and that efficiency should be secured among inspectors are sound, but there is not so much to recommend the full time employment of medical inspectors—unless one, say, were appointed for the whole presidency. The temptation to interfere in business which is none of theirs would be too great and mill-managers would find too large a proportion of their time devoted to answering frivolous questions which might more profitably have been given to supervision. If the Committee had any acquaintance at all with the people of India they would never have made the suggestion that certificates of age be required prior to half-time employment. We doubt if one Indian labourer in a thousand possesses more than approximate idea of his age, much less the date on which his children were born. As to certificates of physical fitness for work there need be no difficulty, for each child is supposed to be inspected by a doctor under existing rules. The recommendation that elementary teachers, to be paid by mill-owners should be appointed for instruction of half-time children in suitable places of the mill premises, would be more than ludicrous were it not made on the suggestion of "experienced witnesses." It is the duty of the State to see to education, not of the mill-owners. As well might shopkeepers be asked to provide night-schools for the higher education of their work-people and assistants.

We agree that night work by women should be entirely prohibited, that the prescribed hours of labour for children be not exceeded and that children shall be prevented from accompanying their parents to rooms in which they incur risk from running machinery or exhalation—we presume inhalation is meant—of dust or impure vapours. We do not anticipate any serious objection to the proposed restriction of the hours of labour for adults to twelve hours, though we observe Sir Sassoon David, replying to an interviewer, preferred a thirteen hours' day with a mid-day recess. Nevertheless if the hands in all mills are treated alike Bombay mill-owners will raise no objection. To the recommendation to fence in dangerous machinery more carefully there is nothing to oppose; and as regards the other suggestions of the Committee, if adopted they will furnish subjects of instructive study for inspectors and medical officers and may probably lead to the better ventilation and improved sanitation of mills. But beyond this very little can be said of them. We see the Committee acknowledged the help and co-operation of Government officials, mill-owners and managers, Chambers of Commerce and the consideration of others who offered facilities and courtesies. Such were the committee's due from the very fact that it had been appointed by Government, but doubtless the interested bodies were more anxious that the Committee should not go wrong than they were to justify practices followed in the mills and factories. For they know that a scare had been caused and that there was less chance of the Committee's acquiring accurate, unbiassed information at the time it was sought than there would have been a year hence. But it must be remembered that the Committee was called together for a specific purpose—"to enquire into the conditions of factory labour in this country." The specific points were: (1) whether the working hours of adult males should be limited and whether the physique of operatives is affected by long hours; (2) whether before children are allowed to work in factories certificates of age and fitness should be required; (3) whether the minimum age of children should be raised beyond nine; (4) whether, as the result of employment as adults of persons between the ages of twelve or fourteen, there has been physical deterioration requiring the creation by law of a special class of workers known as young persons, and (5) whether a separate staff of Medical Factory Inspectors should be entertained.

Reading this list and then the recommendations it might be imagined that the Committee had, now and again, lost sight of the purpose for which they were appointed, but it was provided that the members might also put forward recommendations for the amendment of the existing law or practice if they were of opinion that the present hours of labour are excessive and so forth, hence several suggestions which appear beside the mark and gratuitous, find a place in the report. But it must be borne in mind that the Government of India desired it clearly to be understood that "the enquiry was to be preliminary only and should the investigations of the Committee establish the existence of abuses which require to be remedied, a representative Commission will be appointed to consider the whole subject comprehensively before any radical changes in the present factory law are made." We need not therefore attach undue importance to the report or the suggestions of the Committee. As we have said before it was not a Committee in any way specially qualified for the discharge of the duties which devolved upon it. Not one possessed any acquaintance with the mill industry in India and only one perhaps could claim a considerable experience of life in the country. It would almost appear as if the Government of India had been scared into the appointment. But it wisely refrained from giving to its operations finality and therein lies the safeguard both of employers and employed. The enquiry was preliminary only, and too great importance need not be attached to any of their observations or recommendations. No amendment of the law is possible until after much more careful and minute research has been conducted by more capable men. And even though the Committee lay it down "that without legislative interference an understanding will never be arrived at, that excessive hours will be worked and that in exceptionally busy times serious abuses greater than exist at present will creep in," it does not follow that legislative interference will be attempted. In fact we are promised that it shall not, and that before any action is taken by Government it will satisfy itself, by other means than the brief tour of the Committee of three, that necessity exists for a change from existing practices. We need only then take the present report for what it is worth—not a very great deal. And we stand precisely where we were.

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THE ADMINISTRATION OF BHOWNAGAR. THANKS to the deficient rainfall of 1905 the progress of administration in Bhownagar was considerably hampered. June gave only a few sporadic cases of a few cents of rainfall and though a good fall was received in July not a drop fell for three weeks in August and the long hoped for September rains proved equally disappointing. There was one saving point. Although the crops suffered generally the situation was not as unfavourable as might have been expected owing to a heavy crop of cotton, resultant from an unexpected fall of dew in the winter. But the bad seasons of several preceding years had taught the necessity of caution especially in the matter collecting past years' revenue. It is satisfactory however that the total revenue collections during 1906-7 reached Rs. 28,84,951 out of a total of Rs. 32,99,582, exclusive of railway revenue, and Rs. 4,14,631 was suspended. Less satisfactory however is the fact that only two and a half lakhs of arrears were collected as compared with twenty lakhs in the previous year, leaving an outstanding balance of twenty-five and a quarter lakhs. Bhownagar is the proud possessor of a corps of Imperial Service Lancers which has a total strength of 274 of whom 233 are fighting men. Another important body of men is the armed police force, known locally as the Bhownagar State Infantry which closed the year with 275 on the rolls, a slight decrease on the previous year. There is however another branch of police which consists of 738 of all ranks and with the village police, a large force, the total strength in the State comes to 3,053, and with the armed police 3,325 which works out at one policeman for every 123·8 men of the population and 0·85 square mile, no mean degree of representation. It has already been remarked that the cotton crop proved the financial saviour of the year. Curiously not only was the crop a good one but the area so cultivated was larger than in the previous year, being some three hundred and thirteen thousand acres as compared with two hundred and eight thousand acres. Wheat however dropped by almost half the area the deficiency being not quite made up by the increased cultivation of bajri, jowari and sugarcane. The one Spinning and Weaving Mill which exists in the State has 241 looms and 16,256 spindles, and it consumed 24,19,322 lbs. of cotton in the year under report, the production being 21,81,070 lbs. of yarn valued at Rs. 9,37,178 and 851,552 lbs. of cloth valued at Rs. 4,39,081. The average number of mill-hands employed was 867. There were 11 cotton presses, eight at Bhownagar and three at Mahuva, and 16 Ginning Factories with 409 gins at Botad, Dhola, Panchtalavda, Kundla, Facharia, Dungar, Rajula, Mahuva, and Jesar. Hand gins are rarely to be found though they were seen working in a few villages. The State railway is working to greater advantage at a reduced cost, so giving a greater profit and more may be expected from it now that the railway and the Dak Estate have been connected. It is not without interest that out of 283 samples of opium examined only 58 were found good while the rest were adulterated with various substances.

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PATENTS. MANY an amusing hour may be spent in the Patent Office which lies off Chancery Lane, and from the report just received it would seem that the officials regulating similar work in India are not deprived of the little grain of humour which gives salt to routine work. Of the inventions patented in India during last year, one out of eight applications concerning water lifts, mostly mhotes, involved perpetual motion. The applicant's claim to a novelty is undoubted—if he has been successful—and we hope he has obtained full legal protection. Certain changes were introduced into the practice of the department and these seem to have met with fairly general approval. There was only one serious, though unsuccessful, appeal but the attempt to obtain clearer definitions of invention is not altogether popular because, as the report points out, inventors are loath to admit that their inventions are not novel. A point which might well be followed at Home, where any enquiry is usually met with a cold response that the staff does not consist of scientists or lawyers, is the granting of informal interviews to settle doubtful matters. The revenue obtained by the Department was Rs. 57,890, some three thousand rupees more than in 1905. During last year the number of applications for leave to file specifications reached 620 as compared with 586 in the previous year. The increase was 34 or nearly 6 per cent., the same as shown in 1905, and the advance has been going on steadily since the Act came into operation. In 1889 there were only 336 applications and the total number under the present Act has been 8,344. In the year under consideration, 209 applications were made by residents in India, 65 being filed by natives, and the remainder, 411, came from abroad. The figures for the previous year were 214, and 71 and 372 respectively, showing a slight decrease of native applicants in the present year. As usual the greater number of external applications came from the United Kingdom, which supplied 194. The United States of America followed with 77 and then came British colonies with 53, France with 26, Germany with 25, and all other countries 36. In respect of invention in the country itself Calcutta and its suburbs were the most fertile, producing 67 applications supplemented by nine only from the rest of Bengal. In Bombay conditions were reversed, the town only giving 13 out of the total of 45 applications. Both from Bengal and Bombay there were 19 applications from natives, leaving 57 and 26, respectively, for other residents. Madras and the Punjab each produced six native applications out of their totals of 26 and 16. The figures for the United Provinces are 5 out of 13, for Eastern Bengal and Assam, 3 out of 7 and for the remainder of India 7 out of 26. The ratio of inventors to the population is very low in this country. Taking applications from residents only approximately one application is made for every 2,000 inhabitants in the United Kingdom, 1,600 in the United States, and 3,000 in Germany. But in India the figure becomes 1,400,000 and, even at the best, does not get below 16,000 for Calcutta.

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THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING. THE Municipal Commissioner has addressed a letter to the Corporation recommending the acquisition from Government of a portion of the vacant plot of ground between the Municipal Offices and the Police Court for the extension of the Municipal building. The Corporation have referred the matter to a Committee who, we trust, will not, after the manner of committees, linger indefinitely over it, but will submit a business-like report at an early date. In view of the overcrowding which is visible everywhere in these offices, it will only be an act of prudent foresight on the part of the Corporation not to miss the opportunity of acquiring the only available site to provide for the inevitable expansion of the Municipal building. The brief and bold announcement made by the Commissioner in his letter that the need for extension is already felt cannot convey anything like an adequate idea of the existing situation. Since the completion of the building about fourteen years ago, the city has entered upon a cycle of remarkable growth and development, entailing a corresponding increase of work on the Municipality; and in order to cope with it the additions have been sanctioned, from time to time, in the establishment of all the Municipal departments. The result is that some of the passages, which had been originally intended to be kept open for general use, have been occupied and closed, and cabins have also been put up here and there for clerks who cannot be accommodated in the office rooms. The closing of the passages, besides being inconvenient, obstructs, to that extent, the light and ventilation of the building. The Joseph Humes of the last generation were aghast at the idea of spending three or four lakhs on the building. But the cost came eventually to over eleven lakhs, and those who had voted the expenditure consoled themselves with the belief that they had made sufficient provision for the requirements of the Municipality for a long time to come. But the wants of the Municipality grew even while the pile was slowly rising, and now the establishments, which have been crowding the passages and verandahs, threaten to overflow into the street. In these circumstances, we may be sure that the Corporation will make no difficulty in the way of securing the proposed site, because no room will otherwise be left for expansion; and in that event, the Municipality, cribbed, cabined and confined as it is already, might burst any day from its bonds.

THE P. and O. Company's Steamer *China*, with the outward Mails of the 24th May, left Aden at 1 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

THE P. and O. Company's Steamer *Mazagon* left Singapore on the 31st May at 4 P. M.

THE P. and O. Company's Steamer *Oceana* left Hongkong at 1 p. m. on Saturday last.

THE R. I. M. S. *Northbrook* arrived at Malta on the 2nd instant and left on the 3rd idem for Port Said.

THE XIV Chapter of our new Serial Story, "Neither Store-house nor Barn," by Allen Raine, will be found on page 3 of to-day's issue.

PERMISSION has been given to Messrs. A. Krauss and Son of Bristol and Mr. Robert Brown of Westminster to construct electric tramways in Benares. The conduit system is to be employed.

THE Rev. G. Hibbert-Ware of the Cambridge University Mission at Delhi, is about to join the S. P. G. Telugu Mission in the Madras Diocese. Mr. Hibbert-Ware, who had a most distinguished University career, being placed in the first class of the Mathematical Tripos and in the second class of the Theological Tripos, will be a very great acquisition to the ranks of the Diocesan clergy.

IT has long been the custom in Japan, says the *Japan Chronicle*, for the daughters of families of high standing to take at least a year's course of domestic training with a family of similar social position, in order to prepare themselves for their duties in life. According to all accounts this custom is dying out, and the modern young Japanese lady plays lawn tennis and devotes herself to the study of Western customs.

THE East Indies Squadron Flagship *Hyacinth* recently tested her speed on her way to Colombo from Bombay and established a very fast run. Leaving Bombay at 5 p.m. on the 20th May she arrived at Colombo at 7-20 a.m. on the 23rd idem, thus doing the run in 2 days and 14 hours. The *Highflyer* also did the run in about the same time; she put into port fifteen minutes later than the *Hyacinth*. It has been decided that the cruisers of the East Indies shall always be painted white and not grey, as has been the case hitherto.

NEWS comes by the Japanese Mail that there is some prospect of an International Conference on plague in Asia. The original suggestion was made last year at the Phillippine Medical Society, held at Manila, by Dr. Shiga of Tokyo, who presented a memorial of the famous plague specialist, Dr. Kitasato, suggesting that an International Committee should be organised to consider the means for the prevention of plague in Asia and that a Conference of representatives of all countries having interests in Asia should be called to consider the organisation of the Committee. President Roosevelt has now endorsed the suggestion. The Government of India will, doubtless, support the idea.

MR. RICHARD KERENS, a wealthy and prominent resident of St. Louis now in Rome, has, with other Roman Catholic associates, all Americans, formed an association to purchase the narrow tract of land sixty miles long running from the Vatican to Civita Vecchia, which they will enclose (says the *Morning Post*) and beautify and present to the Pope, as an addition to his present temporal domain.

AN instance of youthful heroism, with a fatal termination, occurred recently at Bordesley Green, Birmingham. Whilst playing in the neighbourhood of a disused clay hole, a little girl fell into water, which in places is twenty feet deep. Mrs. Chapman, wife of a local publican, waded into the water, but was unable to reach the child, whereupon Harold Clayfield, aged sixteen, plunged into the pool, secured the little girl, but eventually sank and was drowned.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

Silver Coinage.

SECRET MARRIAGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, MAY 20.

The results of experiments with nitrogen-fixing bacteria in Australia are summarised in the New South Wales *Agricultural Gazette*, and so far they have gone to show that the nodule, or tubercle theory, remains unquestioned. The importance is also recognised of the attempts to grow the nitrogen-fixing bacteria in poor soils by artificial means. The reports upon the results in the different States of the Commonwealth, however, generally agree that there has been no material benefit to the growing crop from the use of the prepared cultures, either by soil or by seed inoculation. The New South Wales experiments, both in pots and in the field, yielded disappointing results, and the conclusion has been forced upon the experimenters that the reports of the remarkable results alleged by the American magazines to have been brought about by their use are much exaggerated. In Great Britain the results of similar experiments were not definite enough to warrant the recommendation of a general adoption of the treatment, and the highest authorities have emphasised the necessity for caution. In a recent issue of an American journal there is a similar warning, as follows:—"The person who invests in such cultures is doing so entirely at his own risk—is taking a leap in the dark. By paying a high price to try an experiment in which the actual possibilities of gain have not been firmly established he renders himself subject to utter failure as well as possible success." While the Australian experiments have not resulted in a general condemnation of the cultures, it is evident that the experts are by no means satisfied with the results so far achieved. It will be necessary to test the cultures under various conditions of soil and climate and in different districts, probably for several seasons, before any positive and final conclusions can be reached.

AUSTRALIAN CHEESE.

Although South Australia does not yet do any oversea export trade in cheese, Great Britain receives a large portion of her supply from Australasian ports. Therefore the wonderful recovery in price on the London market, made within the last two or three months, is good news to many dairy farmers who manufacture cheese extensively. The supply in London is reduced from a wholesale point of view almost to starvation limit. The explanation, according to the chairman of one of the railway companies in the Midlands, is that, in view of the Chicago exposures, people have been driven from tinned foods to other articles of diet, hence the increased value of cheese. It is an ill wind that blows no one good, and as cheese, in any case, was meeting a rising market, it is gratifying to know that it has advanced to a point which has exceeded the expectations of dairy farmers in cheese-producing colonies. The shortage of stocks in the hands of traders indicates a still further rise, and as two of the largest firms in London appear to have made a considerable corner in quantities, there is every prospect that cheese will touch 80/ before the end of the month. These facts are given by way of emphasis to the stress laid in these columns from time to time upon the adviseableness of dairy farmers in this State taking more interest than they do in the manufacture of cheese. At present the surplus of South Australian cheese, after providing for local consumption, finds a ready market in the other States, but the efforts of the manufacturers appear to cease when a certain quantity is produced. South Australian cheese is pronounced by experts at the shows and in the trade to be of excellent quality, capable of holding its own anywhere, and there seems no reason why local dairymen should not be in a position to reap the advantage of such a splendid opportunity as now presents itself in London of making a handsome profit, apart from the other products of their dairy herds.

COLONIAL DEFENCE.

The Minister of Defence on Wednesday made a statement with reference to the decision of the British Admiralty on the question of terminating the naval agreement. The First Lord of the Admiralty, he said, apparently is satisfied that Australia should proceed to create a system of coastal defence for herself and utilise the present subsidy for that purpose. If Australia went in for a system of coastal defence it would, to a great extent, liberate England from any apprehension with regard to the safety of Australian ports in time of war. Mr. Deakin's statement with reference to naval bases, coaling stations and such like in Australian waters seemed to imply that these would become the responsibility fully of the Commonwealth Government in the event of our adopting a system of local naval defence. But exactly what form the Australian naval defence would take, if the present arrangement came to an end, could not of course be determined until the return of the Prime Minister. Then, he presumed, Parliament would deal with the whole matter, and it would be fully and completely discussed.

SILVER COINAGE.

The Acting Prime Minister, Sir John Forrest, does not quite see how far the announcement by Mr. Asquith that Australia is to coin her own silver, and annex the £30,000 a year profit connected therewith, carries the Commonwealth towards the solution of her coinage difficulties. "I see," said Sir John Forrest on Saturday, "that someone has said that the cable news in to-day's paper means that we are to have a new coinage of our own. It is impossible to say for certain if that is so. I read the message to mean that in future we shall have our silver coinage made locally, like we do our sovereigns. It may, I admit mean a great deal more. All the aspects of the question have not been exhausted. There is the question of replacing the worn gold coins. At present they are sent home, but we have suggested that we should replace them here instead. The same will apply, I presume, if we make our silver coinage here. Then it will be necessary to get rid of the silver already in use. This was one of the difficulties which had to be considered in connection with a new coinage. It was proposed that the Imperial Government should withdraw the present silver. It was willing to withdraw the silver for us at the rate of £100,000 a year; but Sir George Turner wanted something more done. It has been suggested that there is £2,000,000 worth of silver coinage in Australia now, but I think that the figure is an overestimate, and that we have only got about £1,500,000 in circulation. The profit on coining this silver would amount to about 40 percent. There was much negotiation, but finally nothing was done, and the whole thing was left to be fixed up at the Imperial Conference this month. As to whether we shall have a distinct currency and a separate design, it has to be remembered that that is mixed up with the problem of decimal coinage."

THE ANTI-TRUST ACT.

Within the next fortnight probably definite action will be taken by the Commonwealth Government with reference to proceedings to be instituted in the High Court under the Anti-Trust Act against the Australian companies representing the Standard Oil Trust of America in Australia. The whole matter is now out of the hands of the officials of the Customs department, who patiently accumulated the data upon which the first action under the Federal law is to be based. An interesting feature of the prosecution will be the information that will become available relating to the fact that the local industry which the operations of the trust are hampering is one largely built up on English capital. The local industry is the Commonwealth Oil Company, which was formed in London in 1905, with a capital of £800,000, to work "the largest deposits of shale in the world" at Wolgan Valley, in New South Wales. The list of shareholders in this company includes the names of Sir George Newnes, Bart., M. P.; Mr. R. L. Harmsworth, M. P.; Sir William Avery, Bart.; Sir William Ramsay, K. C. B., F. R. S.; and Sir John Brunner. The deposits in the mine are considered exceedingly rich, the shale yielding from 50 to 130 gallons of crude oil per ton. The industry is now in full swing, and will soon be in a position to deliver the oil to the local consumer It has, however, no hope whatever of being a successful financial venture as long as the tactics of the American trust are allowed to remain unchecked.

SECRET MARRIAGES.

At Sydney the Rev. Dr. Zillmann's application to the Full Court, which involved his right to celebrate marriages, was to-day dismissed with costs. The Chief Justice said applicant appeared to have carried on some new Unitarian Church. When the police were sent to make inquiries it was found that on four separate occasions there had been nothing whatever in the nature of any religious teaching at this so-called church, but in point of fact it was more a place of entertainment. There were women there who delivered lectures on Advanced Thought and Spiritualism. Applicant at one time was president of what was called the Church of Seers. He had no church building connected with the denomination, but according to his affidavit appeared at different places and judging by the affidavits of constables, those meetings were anything but what they should be. In the name of religion lectures were given by persons who stated that they had no belief whatever in Christianity, and applicant was there as chairman of those particular meetings of advanced thought. All this was a cloak to enable applicant to say that he was officiating as a minister of religion, and must be registered as a minister to solemnise marriages. Establishments were carried on where at almost any hour of the day and night marriages could be performed in secret, and with mo pernicious results. It was known, from what seen in the Divorce Court, that a large number cases came almost direct from marriages celebrate at these places. His Honour was clearly of opinion that applicant was not an ordinary officiating minister of religion. These marriage bureaus were opposed to public policy and to public weal, and he would never, on such material as was before the court, direct that an officer who had already exercised his discretion should be overruled. The rule would be discharged with costs.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT IN VICTORIA.

An important decision has been arrived at by the Government in regard to a great scheme of closer settlement in the western district. Under this scheme it is intended to repurchase a large number of estates, construct railways to open the areas up, and then put them under closer settlement. Large numbers of estates have been placed under offer, while owners of many others have stated, in response to a circular issued by the Minister of Lands last year, that they are prepared to negotiate for the sale of their properties. Pending the development of the Government scheme, however, a number of owners have subdivided their estates into much larger areas than would be given under the Closer Settlement Act, and are selling them. The object of the Government in securing land before they build railways is to gain for themselves the increment in the value of the land caused by the railway construction, and they do not intend to have that defeated by the present landholders making the subdivisions. It was therefore decided at a Cabinet meeting to-day that in the Bill to be introduced into Parliament next session to authorise the western district scheme a provision is to be inserted that all the lands not resumed by the Government are to have the betterment principal applied to them, and will have to pay a substantial contribution towards the cost of the railway in proportion to their distance from it. The Cabinet decided to-day to make this announcement now so that people may not be able to object to the charges by saying that they bought land in ignorance of the intentions of the Government.

DOGS AND HYDATIDS.

The gradual extinction of the aboriginal races to Australia has been attributed to various causes. The spread of civilisation and the consequen development of disease among the blacks may be regarded as the chief reasons for the decay of the races. Civilisation has resulted in many diseases being communicated to the aboriginals, and the humble dog has been one of the principal media through which a terrible amount of fatal illness has been brought about in the various tribes of the continent. Before the domestic dog was brought to Australia the aborigines were without canine companions, but in modern days every black man has his mongrel, and these half-starved wretches will eat almost anything that is thrown to them. Professor Watson says the dogs of the natives will eventually be responsible for the wiping out of the races. In an interview on the subject of hydatids on Tuesday, the professor remarked:—"Amongst our Australian aboriginals whose mongrel swarms act as scavengers to the killing yards of the pastoralists hydatid disease reaches its high-water mark of prevalence, and is a prime factor in the impending extinction of that primitive race." A.

[By Telegraph to Perth, W.A.]

NOTES FROM KHANDALA.

The End of the Season.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

As Mahableshwar, the summer retreat of the mighty, Panchgani, her more unpretentious sister, and Matheran noted—I had almost said notorious—for its steam tramway and hooligans, have not lacked admirers to advertise their attractions and allurements, pray permit me to sound the praises of homely yet beautiful Khandala.

Thanks to the splendid service of rapid and convenient trains organized by the G. I. P. Railway the attractive quietness of the hotels and bungalows and the imposing grandeur of the surrounding scenery there has been nothing to complain of as to the number and quality of visitors. Old visitors confess that they prefer returning here every year to venturing to any other hill station. Khandala, enthroned on the pinnacle of the Great Bhor Ghat, has a charm all her own and need not fear comparison with any of her rivals. What one enjoys most is the crisp, fresh air blowing in across the intervening hills from the western ocean. The mornings, evenings and nights are simply delightful and the midday heat is tempered to mildness.

Of visitors there is the usual variety. Parsis of course are very much in evidence while there is a small sprinkling of Mahomedans and Hindus of the wealthier classes. What is most noticeable is the large proportion of English visitors, not counting the merry schoolboys and girls who flock here in increasing numbers from Bombay and Poona. Particular mention may be made of the boys of St. Mary's College, Bombay, who infuse a wonderful amount of vigour and gaiety into the life of the station. Their band discourses sweet music every week to admiring crowds swelled by an influx from Lanavla. The quality of the entertainment is distinctly good as anyone must admit who has heard the young musicians rendering with accuracy and expression classical operatic overtures and selections as well as the lighter music of the dance. The band on one occasion joined forces with the Railway band at the Lanavla Railway Institute, and a very pleasant evening was the result. Last week some kind friends of the children provided the wherewithal for sports, and the whole station, military and civilian, large and small, turned out on the Soldiers' Cricket field to witness the proceedings. An excellent programme was gone through, the usual flat races being interspersed with others of a more amusing nature. The mystery bag race was most exciting. The competitors had to run to the bags and don the apparel contained therein before returning. Needless to say the garments were various and the antics of the wearers caused no end of laughter. The relay race for boys and the skipping race for convent-girls were also very good items. The children of the Convalescent Home, some of whom I hear belonged to the Cathedral High School, Bombay, were not forgotten. An amusing *contretemps* occurred in the Tug of War, the rope breaking, leaving the event undecided, and, of course, the opposing competitors were loud in their prophecies of what would have happened if only that rope had held. The exhibition of musical boxing drill, club drill and gymnastic tableaux by the boys of St. Mary's was excellent.

And now the signs are not wanting to show that the season is waning. Parties of soldiers are leaving daily and the number of visitors is rapidly decreasing. We are all preparing for a return to the strenuous life, invigorated and refreshed after our sojourn in reposeful Khandala, where there is nocturnal dissipation—no burning of the candle at both ends.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 11th May 1907 shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1906, of 212,322 mds. and Rs. 8,811 in the earnings.

THE FRENCH SHIPPING STRIKE.

CAPTAINS JOIN THE MOVEMENT.

Many Ports Affected.

EMIGRANTS STRANDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The French Shipping Strike has extended to various ports in France, including Cherbourg, Bordeaux, and Toulon. The fishermen have joined the movement.

No French ships entered or left Havre yesterday.

The Government has agreed to the request of the shipping firms to replace the strikers with Government seamen.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The Captains of the French coasting steamers and many liner Captains have joined the strike.

The Compagnie Generale Transatlantique has arranged with the Hamburg-Amerika Line to send vessels to Havre to maintain the former's passenger services.

In the meanwhile, 2,500 emigrants are encamped in tents and are being fed at the expense of the Compagnie Generale.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

Frightful Carnage.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

A telegram from Sidib el Abbas (?) states that the Pretender's and the Sultan's troops fought the whole day on May 31st. The carnage was frightful.

The Sultan's camp was pillaged and his army is wedged between the rebels and cannot retreat.

BALLOON DISASTER IN ITALY

Struck by Lightning.

KING AND QUEEN PRESENT.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The King and Queen of Italy were present at a review in celebration of the National Fete in Rome.

Their Majesties witnessed the ascent of a military balloon, which was almost immediately struck by lightning and fell, blazing, 700 feet to the ground.

Its occupant, Captain Ulivelli, died in hospital in the evening. The King was at his bedside.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

Proposed Conference.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

It is officially stated that the Government proposes to arrange an official Education Conference. Lord Elgin and Mr. Morley are preparing to issue intimations.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

Claimant for the Crown.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Reuter's correspondent at Teheran telegraphs that the Governor of Hamadan has returned from a mission to Salared-Dowleh who is reported to be claiming the crown and has arrived within a day's march of Hamadan. Salared-Dowleh has refused the terms offered and for mediation by Britain and Russia. The British and Russian Ministers at Teheran have had an audience with the Shah.

THE FRENCH DERBY.

LONDON, JUNE 2

The result of the French Derby was as follows :—

Mordant	1
Binion	2
Bravo	3

Fourteen ran, including Ouadi Halfa. The race was won by three-quarters of a length, with two lengths separating the second and third.

THE ENGLISH DERBY.

Probable Starters and Scratchings.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

It is stated that after the race for the French Derby at Chantilly, Mordant will remain in France and will not compete in the English Derby.

It is reported that Ouadi Halfa, which was unplaced yesterday, will also remain in France.

LATER.

Olympian and Mordant have scratched for the Derby.

The following horses are probable starters for the Derby :—

Woolwinder.
All Black.
John Bull.
Orby.
Galleot.
Slieve Gallion.
Earlston.
Galvani.
Bezonian.
Knight of Tully, Traquair.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The following are the probable starters for the Derby :—

Slieve Gallion.
Galvani.
Bezonian.
Earlston.
Galleot.
Orby.
Woolwinder.
All Black.

Mordant II has been scratched.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JUNE 2.

The P. and O. Company's Steamer *China*, with the English Mails of the 24th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 1 p. m. to-day.

SIR CHARLES AND LADY RIVAZ.

Visit to Marlborough House.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Sir Charles and Lady Rivaz yesterday lunched with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House.

JAPANESE CRUISERS AT SHEERNESS.

A Fortnight's Stay.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The Japanese cruisers *Tsukuba* and *Chitose* have arrived at Sheerness, and will remain for a fortnight.

VETERINARY WORK IN MADRAS.

The New Scheme.

INCREASE IN THE ESTABLISHMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 3.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the scheme whereby a considerable increase will be made in subordinate establishment of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Madras Presidency in the grades of Veterinary Assistant, Veterinary Inspector, and Veterinary Deputy Superintendent.

In the new posts in the Madras Veterinary Department the pay ranges from about Rs. 400 monthly downwards. The addition will afford a much needed reinforcement to the service which is doing increasingly useful work. The details have not yet been made public, but the provision of arrangements whereby Madras will become possessed of additional facilities for the training of veterinary assistants will no doubt be found to form part of the scheme. The increase in the provincial staffs of the Department are to be paid for out of the grant of twenty-four lakhs budgeted for under the heading of agricultural improvements. The work which the veterinary assistants are doing throughout the country in fighting cattle disease has proved to be one of the most useful of recent developments in connection with the Agricultural Department. It will be some years, however, before the necessary supply of trained men will be available. The Veterinary Colleges in the various centres are being strengthened, but the demand for veterinary assistants for District Boards and other local bodies so far exceeds the supply that a single institution has recently received applications for no less than 160 certificated men.

THE CASE AGAINST GILL.

Charges Fall Through.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JUNE 3.

Paddy Gill, the professional boxer, who was arrested in Poona and brought down here, was charged before the District Magistrate with cheating, with respect to the Cubbon Hotel and a suit he obtained from a local tailor. After due enquiry accused was discharged on both counts, the Magistrate remarking that there was no evidence to show that the accused, from a criminal point view, deceived anyone.

The accused's defence was a simple straightforward statement that he gave boxing entertainments with the hope of realising sufficient to pay his debts, but it proved a failure and he was left stranded. He went to Poona to raise money to settle his bills here.

GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.

Starts for Home.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JUNE 3.

The Governor and Lady Blake sail homeward by the steamer "Sardinia" on July 9th.

SIR G. WARRENDER GOES TO DIYATALAWA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JUNE 3.

Sir George Warrender proceeded to-day to Diyatalawa to inspect the Naval Camp there.

FIRE AT LUCKNOW

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 3.

A fire broke out on Saturday last in Narbai bazaar. A block of buildings consisting of five houses was burnt down, the damage amounting to Rs. 600. Fortunately wind was blowing from an Easterly direction, or else the fire, which burned fiercely for over an hour, would have been more extensive. Sparks from the fire were carried to a house to the east of the conflagration, which was also completely destroyed. No lives were lost, but the people concerned lost their all. It is not known how the fire originated.

THE SAVANTVADI STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SAVANTVADI JUNE 3.

The strike of the shopkeepers continues. The State shop is almost empty. The Government's declining to interfere with the Political Agent's order has shaken the confidence of the public. The elaborate preparations made by the Hindu and Mahomedan shopkeepers, who were very confident of the ultimate success of their cause, to parade a big portrait of the King-Emperor garlanded with flowers through the streets in the event of their petition to Government being decided in their favour, have been sorrowfully abandoned. Some merchants are going to remove their shops from this town.

MAJOR MOIR SERIOUSLY ILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 3.

Major D. M. Moir, I. M. S., is lying dangerously ill of blood poisoning, the result of a cut on the finger during an operation. As his state was considered very critical, other members of the profession had to be called and an operation of a serious nature performed successfully. Major Moir is Surgeon of the Medical College Hospital.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JUNE 3.

Lieut.-Colonel O'Donoghue, on his retirement from the Command of the 75th Carnatics and from the Indian Army, proceeded to Tuticorin to-night and will reside in India. Major T. B. Hawks, 18th Carnatics, Kampti, who succeeds him, arrived here on Saturday.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

Arrest of Ajit Singh at Amritsar.

ATTEMPTS AT DISGUISE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

News has reached here that Ajit Singh was arrested in Lahore District to-day.

It now appears that Ajit Singh has been in hiding in Amritsar city whither he made his way from Lahore, when a warrant was issued for his arrest. He was brought back to Lahore Cantonment, yesterday morning in police custody.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 3.

Ajit Singh, the notorious agitator, for whose arrest and deportation under Regulation III of 1818 the Government of India lately issued warrants was captured in Amritsar city, shortly before midnight on Sunday, by Mr. W. H. Chadwick, Officiating Superintendent of Police. He was brought into Lahore by Mr. P. W. Meakins, Deputy Superintendent of Police, in the first ordinary passenger train of the morning and was driven from the station to the quarter guard of the Gloucesters at Lahore Cantonment and there confined, pending the departure of a special train for an unknown destination.

Ajit Singh, at the time of his arrest, was clothed only in a small loin cloth and an ordinary waistcoat. It is believed that he has been all the time in Amritsar city. While in hiding he shaved off his beard which, howver, has begun to grow again and is now about an inch long which alters his appearance considerably.

THE PINDI DISTURBANCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 3.

A telegram from Sangla, New Chenab Colony, dated May 28, states :—A Muhammadan mass meeting was held here with the object of expressing disapproval of the disturbance at Rawalpindi on the 2nd May. The meeting was a representative one, all the Muhammadan headmen, colonists and inhabitants, including the zemindars, taking an active part. Chawdhri Khan Dauram Khan, Zaildar, Sangla and Mehr Nawabuddin, headmen, were unanimously voted President and Secretary, respectively, and the following resolutions were passed in a spirit of hearty co-operation and earnestness.

"That this mass meeting of the Muhammadans of Sangla strongly condemns the disrespectable proceedings which took place at Rawalpindi on the 2nd May. That this mass meeting passes a vote of censure on all these mischief-mongers who did damage to the Missionaries' Chapel, who were quite innocent. We, the Musalmans, that constitute the seven-eighth part of the Chenab Canal Colonists have nothing to do with the objectionable manifestations of the agitation in connection with the new colony we act and express our disapproval of the rowdyism in which some thoughtless people have indulged. That this meeting of Mussalmans hate those mischief-mongers and evil-wishers who pose themselves as the leaders of the community, but, in fact, mislead the public and instead of doing any good inflict a greater harm. That we the Muslamans are ever ready to sacrifice even our lives for the safeguarding of the interests of the British, and that the latter must always be sure of our staunch loyalty to the British Throne."

A SOLDIER GOES OFF HIS HEAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 3.

A Private in the Northumberland Fusiliers named Klington of unsound mind, the Librarian of the Garrison Presidency Hospital, jumped into canal from Alipur bridge on Saturday afternoon. A native warder at Alipur gaol who saw Klington spring into the water, gave an alarm and with two others, rushed to the Canal Bank and brought Klington out.

BENGALI AGITATORS IN LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 3.

An Agra correspondent writes :—For a fortnight a few Bengalis have been preaching the Swadeshi and Boycott movement in Subzimundi here. A Bengali speaker has gained notoriety for abusing the British Government and speaks, from beginning to end, gross sedition. He is specially pleased to recite an Urdu poem which is full of Hyder Raza's praises, thinking by so doing to please the Moslem community. The other day a Moslem youth, Mr. Masud Husain, late of Aligarh College, got up and warned his co-religionists against listening to Bengali agitators. His address has created an excellent impression.

LATHI AND BOMB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 3.

The *Englishman*, this morning, publishes a long translation from a vernacular paper, the name of which is not given, breathing universal vengeance against all Englishmen. It was evidently intended to provoke a general rising on the 10th May. It is unquestionably the most seditious article or pamphlet published in recent times and there is scarcely a paragraph which does not suggest violence. The last two paragraphs end as follows : "But mere words will not avail; without the lathi and the bomb the Feringhi will not be brought to his senses and will not care for you ever so little.

"A Brahmin's curse on thee. Feringhi Bania, that thou be consumed in the flame of India's brute strength."

THE SITUATION AT COCONADA.

BANDE MATARAM AND SCHOOL-BOYS.

An Indian correspondent at Cocanada writes :—The recent visit of Mr. B. C. Pal does not seem to have served any useful purpose here, beyond turning the heads of some of our young men and making school-boys more wanton with their cries of "Bande Mataram." It is a matter for deep regret that youngsters, unable to understand the sacred significance of the expression "Bande Mataram," and with no more comprehension of the New Spirit than that the Europeans should be somehow bullied and worried, have begun to profane the truly sweet and holy words by using them playfully and in a mischievous spirit to needlessly provoke respectable people—Europeans as well as Hindus—by running after their carriages and bicycles shouting *Bande Mataram*. People who remonstrated with these youngsters for their silly behaviour are roundly taken to task by certain apologists, who seem to regard this wanton behaviour of the boys as helping towards the salvation of their Motherland and the freedom of the country from alien rule. It was high time that the boys were corrected of their silly notions, and our Municipal Chairman was quite right in going round the Municipal Schools advising them not to make an exhibition of themselves in the public streets, and instructing the teachers to warn them betimes. There is none to my knowledge more earnest in giving an impetus to the Swadeshi enterprise in this town than our Municipal Chairman, but the boys seem to have taken to howling *Bande Mataram* at him in his daily rounds and disturbing him at night.

COMILLA MEETINGS PROHIBITED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 3.

It is not Hill Tipperah, but Comilla, that has been also proclaimed under the new Meetings' Ordinance. The Maharaja's dominions have been remarkably free from the unrest which has troubled the rest of Bengal.

THE FACTORY COMMISSION.

FULL REPORT.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN & WOMEN.

THE HOURS QUESTION.

The Textile Factories Labour Committee was appointed to enquire into the conditions of Factory Labour in India by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for India, the 17th December 1906, and has issued the following report :—

The Resolution reads as follows :—"Acting on a suggestion made by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Government of India have decided to appoint a small Committee to enquire into the conditions of factory labour in textile factories in this country. The investigation will be directed, in the first instance, towards ascertaining the actual conditions prevailing in India, and the observations of the Committee in this respect will supplement the reports recently received from Local Governments on the subject.

2. The enquiries to be made by the Committee will be directed more particularly towards the settlement of the questions set forth in paragraph 3 below ; but they may also put forward recommendations for the amendment of the existing law or practice, if they are of opinion that the present hours of work of operatives are excessive, that the conditions of factory labour are otherwise injurious or oppressive, or that abuses exist in connection with the employment of children or young persons. The Government of India desire that it should be clearly understood that the enquiry now to be held is preliminary only. Should the investigations of the Committee establish the existence of abuses which require to be remedied, a representative Commission will be appointed to consider the whole subject comprehensively before any radical changes in the present factory law are made.

3. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 above, the specific points referred to the Committee are as follows :—

(1) Whether the working hours of adult males should be limited, and whether the physique of operatives is affected by long hours.

(2) Whether before children are allowed to work in factories certificates of age and fitness should be required.

(3) Whether the minimum age of children should be raised beyond nine.

(4) Whether, as the result of employment as adults of persons between the ages of twelve and fourteen, there has been physical deterioration requiring the creation by law of a special class of workers known as young persons.

(5) Whether a separate staff of Medical Factory Inspectors should be entertained.

4. The Committee will consist of :—

Commander Sir H. P. Freer-Smith, R. N., late Superintending Inspector for Dangerous Trades in England, President.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Maclaren, M. B., I. M. S., Civil Surgeon, Allahabad.
Dr. J. A. Turner, M. B., D. P. H., Health Officer, Bombay Municipality. } Members.

The Committee will assemble at Bombay on the 21st December, and it is anticipated that their report will be submitted to the Government of India in the beginning of April."

Supplementary to this Resolution it was suggested by the President of the Committee to the Government of India that the enquiry should be extended so as to include the fencing of dangerous machinery and in answer to that suggestion the following reply was received :—"With reference to the resolution issued by this Department, dated 17th December 1906, on the subject of the Factory Labour Committee, I am desired to explain that, although the question of the fencing of dangerous machinery has not been expressly mentioned in the Resolution as one of the points requiring investigation it has been settled, in the telegraphic communication with the Secretary of State for India, that this matter will not be excluded from the scope of the Committee's enquiries."

GENERAL REMARKS.

In the agreement entered into between the President and the Secretary of State for India it was stated that "he should proceed to India and report on the hours of work and conditions of labour in Indian Factories and such other matters connected therewith as the Government of India might direct ;" his duties were not originally confined to Textile Factories, but it was subsequently decided that the scope of the enquiry should extend to Textile Factories only. The Indian Factories Act does not discriminate between Textile and non-Textile Factories, but a proposal made to the Government that the definition in the English Factory Act should serve as a guide was approved.

In a despatch addressed by Lord Cross to the Government of India, dated 15th May 1890, it was pointed out that in regard to any additional factory legislation in India, due regard must be had to the circumstances of the country which are in many respects different from those of any European nation. The difficulties appreciated then apply with equal force now, the constitution and habits of the Indian worker being entirely different to those of the European. On the other hand during the many years that have elapsed experience has been gained, the Indian workers are becoming more accustomed to mill life, and it is believed that, without imposing any restrictions that will be unduly felt, amendments might be introduced into the Factories Act which would secure uniformity in regard to administration in the various works throughout the country and add materially not only to the health and comfort of the workers, but also to others engaged and interested in textile trades in India.

It has been suggested in estimating the amount of work done by mill workers in India that comparison to be of any value should not be confined to the periods of employment worked by Europeans in their own country, but should extend as far as possible to other Eastern nations.

Unfortunately reliable statistics are difficult to obtain, but quotations from the few who have written on the subject will be referred to hereafter, and individual evidence given by mill managers with experience in China, and elsewhere will be quoted.

It was felt by the Committee that however efficient might be the administration or however well considered the laws relating to Factories, no real or permanent good would follow unless in many instances serious attention is paid to the homes and surroundings of the mill hands. Large numbers of workers from country districts are imported into manufacturing centres rendering the housing question extremely difficult for municipal and other authorities. It was thought that the homes of the workers should be visited and inspected, and this was rendered possible owing to the intimate local knowledge of, and the facilities placed at the disposal of the Committee by one of the members.

DEPLORABLE LIVING CONDITIONS.

Accompanied by Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, President of the Committee, (who submitted to Lord Curzon a memorial from the mill hands of Bombay, *see* proceedings of the Department of Commerce and Industry, "Factories," April 1906) and others, visits were made to "challs" occupied by workers in the vicinity of mills in the Parel District, Bombay. The conditions can only be described as deplorable. After making allowance for the very limited space which will satisfy Indian workers and their families, the houses were distinctly overcrowded, dark, damp and ill-ventilated. Admission of fresh air seemed a practical impossibility, for the dwellings were surrounded by narrow gullies for carrying off waste water and sullage. The offensive vapour from these gullies permeating the whole of the surrounding atmosphere.

The method of disposal of the excreta is the basket hand removal system so common to many parts of Bombay.

It is perfectly evident that these baskets are saturated with highly offensive excreta and this in conjunction with insanitary conditions mentioned must tend to lower the individual vitality of the worker. It was no astonishment for the Committee to see the mark fixed by the Health Department on a large proportion of the dwellings, showing that cases of cholera had occurred in them. Although not identical in all respects similar conditions were observed in other large manufacturing centres visited by the Committee. In many country districts where space, and land of less value is available, sanitary conditions are defective, but there is abundance of open area and fresh air to counteract in some measure any insanitary defects.

It must not be inferred that the sad conditions described are universally found. The Committee desire with much satisfaction to point out what has been done and what can be done by individual effort and the measures taken or contemplated by public bodies.

In Bombay we learn that the Bombay Improvement Trust and the millowners are carrying out schemes for the improvement of congested areas and provision of better dwellings for the working classes throughout the city.

It is realized by the Committee that the health and happiness not only of the vast number of the workers of Bombay but also of their children is so largely dependent upon the early execution of real and practicable schemes that they express a sincere desire that as little delay as possible may occur in giving effect to proposals now in contemplation.

Referring to individual efforts in various parts of India, arrangements not only for housing the workers but for in every way adding to their comfort were explained to and witnessed by the Committee. In many of the places referred to model villages are found in which all that can be conceived to secure health and comfort has been provided by owners of works at their own cost, the workers only paying a nominal rental. Detail in the body of this report would occupy too much space.

ADMINISTRATION.

The question of efficient administration is one calling for serious consideration. Laws especially those relating to labour may if inefficiently administered do little good indeed, in many instances may do harm. Employers of labour are apt to consider that where there is State intervention they are relieved of their responsibility and that it is the duty of officials to see the law carried out.

In the first instance the Committee would say with the greatest confidence that no legislation with regard to the questions under consideration will fulfil the end in view if such legislation is of a permissive character.

Certain clauses in the Indian Factories Act on which depends the whole system of child labour in India are stated by the officials administering the Factory Laws to be of a permissive character.

The intention of Government can hardly be questioned ; it was intended that children should not be employed in mills under the age of 9 years, that they should not work on full time, or otherwise as adults until the full age of 14 years was reached, and that efficient measures should have been taken by the management to fulfil these requirements.

The different methods and the different forms vary in the different parts of India. To this reference will be made hereafter. The following remarks which will illustrate the points for consideration relate to Bombay.

Rule 19 lays down that the occupier of every Factory should keep in form A a register of children ; as a matter of fact this register is generally kept, but is used for a purpose other than was intended.

The certifying Surgeons in Bombay bracket together a large number of children, place their initials against these groups, stating against each name simply whether the child is over 9 years or under 14 years.

By the rules and orders No. 21 issued by the Government of Bombay every occupier is required to keep a register in a bound book, each page to be numbered and to contain certain particulars. On this form there are concise and elaborate details relating to the children, there are columns to be signed by the certifying Surgeons, there are detailed instructions in regard to the certificates and what is to be done with them. Excepting at Ahmedabad and one Factory in Bombay these instructions have not been observed and might for all practical purposes have never been issued.

The Committee have borne in mind that although their reference has been confined to Textile Factories, there are large numbers of other industries employing women and children. The report of the Collector of Bombay shows that in the year 1904 there were in the Bombay Presidency 75 separate industries using steam power and within the scope of the Act. The numbers are likely to increase and in considering any system which may be drawn up with a view to securing uniformity of administration and efficient inspection it has been necessary to look ahead.

In the opinion of the Committee the administration at present in force leaves much room for improvement. Laws that are good for a Cotton Mill, a Flour Mill, an Iron Foundry, Engineering or other works, if good for Bombay or Calcutta, are equally good and equally called for, for similar works all over India, but as a matter of fact the rules made by different Governments differ in important details.

INSPECTING.

The system of Inspection also differs. For instance in Bombay City—Bombay being the most important manufacturing centre in India—the office of the Chief Inspector of Factories is held by the Assistant Collector. We find in the report of the working of the Indian Factories Act for the year 1905 that the post of Chief Inspector was held by six separate gentlemen. Each of these also held the office of Assistant Collector and was subject to the control of the Collector of Bombay. There is a 1st Inspector of Factories appointed by the Local Government, an Uncovenanted Civil Servant, who has not passed any special, technical or other examination, and whose time is largely taken up by other duties (excise.) etc.

There is a Joint Medical Inspector Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General and there are three Presidency Surgeons ex-officio Certifying Factory Surgeons. In the Presidency, Inspections are carried out by the Collector and District Magistrate, assisted by the Assistant or Deputy Collector and the Special Presidency Inspector, an Uncovenanted Civil Servant.

In Calcutta the Special Inspector of Factories reports to the Commissioner of Police and appears to be directly subordinate to him. In Madras both the Special and the Medical Inspector report to the Sanitary Engineer to Government, while outside the Presidency town the work of inspection falls to various officials including Civil Servants, both European and Indian. In the Punjab the inspection is done by the Deputy Commissioner or by some one deputed by him. In the United Provinces inspections are carried on by Civil Surgeons, District Officers and by the Special Inspector of Factories from Calcutta. In the Central Provinces such work is done by Deputy Commissioners, Civil Surgeons and the Special Inspector of Factories of the Bombay Presidency.

Bearing in mind the ever growing importance of Factory legislation in India due to the rapid growth of industrial occupations and the absolute necessity for uniformity in Administration, the Committee would submit that the working of the Factories Act should be primarily under one official under the Department of Commerce and Industry, that for purposes of inspection, carefully considered districts should be placed in charge of competent inspectors recruited perhaps from the ranks of English Factory Inspectors with a thorough knowledge of the many and varied duties to be performed by an official exercising supervision over a large number of separate and distinct industries, or failing this, applicants for Factory Inspectorships, if entertained in India, should be required to pass a strict qualifying examination, and in order to obtain a general knowledge of their duties they should be sent to work for a given period under an experienced Inspector in some large industrial centre in Great Britain.

The point referred to the Committee as to whether a separate staff of Medical Inspectors should be appointed has been very carefully considered. On the desirability of making such appointments the members of the Committee are quite agreed.

They are of opinion that a number of Medical Officers should be assigned to separate areas, these to depend on the number of works and facilities for reaching them and that their whole time should be devoted to the work of Factory Inspection.

They are of opinion that, subject to the Department of Commerce and Industry on all medical questions they should be the supreme authority. The Committee would not advise that the Special Factory Inspectors be relieved from duties relating to Sanitary matters but on these points should take their instructions from the Medical Inspectors and refer to them on all doubtful points.

Some of the duties to be assigned to the Medical Inspectors may be enumerated as follows, attention to:—(1) Water-supply. (2) Ventilation including the carrying off of dust and noxious fumes. When mechanical appliances are required arrangements should be made in conjunction with the Special Inspectors (3) The purity of air and amount of Humidity. (4) Temperature (5) Cubic space. (6) Cleanliness and Lime washing. (7) The Drainage of Floors. (8) Sanitary Accommodation. (9) Investigation and reports on accident in conjunction with Special Factory Inspectors (10) Diseases of occupation such as Anthrax, Lead—Arsenic and Phosphorous poisoning—Disease of Respiratory Organs, &c., and also (11) To satisfy themselves that women and children are physically fit for the work they are called upon to perform.

In making the above recommendations the Committee have not forgotten that many of the duties now suggested are already performed by Civil Surgeons holding the office of Medical Inspectors. They are, however, satisfied that owing to the many and important duties that Civil Surgeons are called upon to perform they cannot devote the time required for the efficient medical Inspection of Factories. In many cases the Civil Surgeon is necessarily the Medical attendant to the Mill and in all probability his wishes would be best consulted were he relieved from making official inspections in places where owners, managers and workers are under his medical care.

The Committee wish to make it clear that in their opinion the work of medical inspection should be performed by specially appointed Medical Officers, who should devote their whole time to the work, and that this work should be confined solely to them except the duties now performed by Certifying Factory Surgeons.

In submitting the above proposals the Committee remember that Executive Officers are responsible for the administration of laws and should control the officials under the different Governments appointed to administer these laws. It might be desirable that the Medical Inspectors should be immediately subordinate to the Local Government, but exercising supreme control over all other Inspectors. The Medical Inspector for Bengal might also act as Technical Adviser to the Department of Commerce and Industry. If, however, the Medical Inspectors are called upon to perform these duties and advise generally on technical matters in Factories, it is suggested that prior to appointment they should be given opportunities for technical study in works in Great Britain and perhaps on the Continent.

The Committee, however, desire to point out that the Supreme Government (the Department of Commerce and Industry) should at all times be able to command the opinion of an expert, skilled in Factory Law and Factory administration and that they should not have to depend on the advice of officials however capable in other matters, but who from time to time are removable and have many and other responsible duties to perform.

CERTIFICATES OF AGE AND PHYSICAL FITNESS.

I—*Age.*—In the opinion of the Committee the present law relating to certificates of age calls for drastic and immediate reform. The intention of the Factory Act is to protect children from over-work, and further that children should not be classed and worked as adults before they have attained the prescribed age of 14 years laid down by law.

The procuring of these certificates is apparently, as the law stands, purely permissive. In some works they are procured, in others they are not. Some occupiers profess to obtain age certificates, but they are asked for at uncertain times. It having frequently come to the notice of the Committee that in mills where hundreds of children are employed, and where nominally certificates of age were procured, that there had been no visit from the Certifying Surgeons for periods varying from several to eighteen months, nor had the children been sent to the Surgeon.

It was the evident intention of Government that these certificates should be procured and special forms were drawn up with detailed and full instructions as to how they should be filled in and what use should be made of them, but as has been before stated, in many parts of India, the forms have not been used and might as well never have been drawn up.

In the opinion of the Committee the law should require that no child under the age of 14 years shall be employed in a factory until he produces a certificate of age from the Certifying Factory Surgeon; a duplicate copy of the certificate to be retained by the employer and a register kept in the prescribed form which should contain all the particulars of the certificate.

The original certificate to be the property of the child, carried by him when at work and produced when required by the Factory Inspector or other person authorized to require its production.

Should a child employed in a factory resign or be discharged, an endorsement to that effect by the Manager should be made on the original certificate, giving the date, a similar endorsement should be made in the duplicate and register.

On applying for employment in the same or other factory, it will be sufficient proof if the child produces the original certificate, endorsed by the late employer. Failing this, a fresh examination of the child will be necessary and a fresh certificate given.

In support of the recommendation here made, and to meet objections likely to be raised to the effect that a personal certificate will become a marketable commodity and risks of personation increased, the Committee desire to lay particular emphasise on their personal experience in Ahmedabad. Here the form of certificate adopted is that laid down under rule and order 21 made by the Bombay Government on 22nd June 1892. A space, however, has been added for "personal marks." In going through the several factories in Ahmedabad there was absolutely no difficulty in identifying the children. A duplicate of the certificate kept in the office was carried in a small tin receptacle and worn by the child when at work.

Walking through the mills the members of the Committee called large numbers of children who at once produced their certificates, and, by the personal marks stated, identification was easy. In some instances the marks stated on the certificates were not found on the workers. These workers were sent to the office, and subsequent investigation showed that certain children living in the same house had inadvertently taken the case belonging to another child.

It is strongly urged that the insertion of personal marks on the certificate should be a legal requirement and that the age should as far as possible be approximately stated, and it is thought that in addition to this thumb-mark impression should be taken. The difficulties of identification by thumb-mark are not forgotten, and it is realized that in many instances a skilled expert would be required to identify the thumb-mark, should legal proceedings be contemplated, but such proceedings would be extremely rare, and it is thought that the moral effect of a thumb-mark would be great and a deterrent against trafficking in the certificate.

The cost and trouble of requiring such a mark would be practically nil.

Under section 3, paragraph (2) of the Government of India resolution of December 17th, 1906, a report is called for as to whether, before children are allowed to work in factories, certificates of age and physical fitness should be required. The views of the Committee in regard to age certificates have been stated. An equally important question, namely, whether certificates of physical fitness for employment should be required has engaged their serious attention. It will, of course, be remembered that from the very earliest days of factory legislation affecting the United Kingdom, this certificate has been required, and presumably, if valueless the united influence and intelligence of the manufacturers of Great Britain would have been sufficiently powerful to secure the repeal of a useless and unnecessary requirement. In England the exact age of candidates for employment can without difficulty be ascertained. In India this is impossible, a fact pointing to the necessity for physical condition being considered and stated in addition to a merely speculative statement in regard to age. The arguments adduced by many manufacturers, whose opinions are worthy of careful consideration, have not been forgotten.

DIFFICULTY OF SUPERVISION.

It is urged by them that it would be contrary to their interest to employ weakly children, but personal supervision on the part of the management in regard to matters of detail of this kind is difficult, if not impossible. They must to some extent depend upon subordinates who will be tempted to engage the willing child even if physically unfit. It has also been urged that a child physically fit to-day may be utterly unfit after a limited period following examination. This argument applies to every walk in life, but a medical examination would at any rate discover constitutional or other defects rendering the child unfit for mill labour. The direct reference appears to be confined to whether a certificate should be required for children *before* employment, but the Committee is empowered to put forward recommendations for the amendment of the existing law or practice. In their opinion serious abuses exist and have for long existed in regard to employment on full time of so-called adults professing to be 14 years of age, but in reality one or two or even three years below that age. It is common to find children certified as being over 9 in one year employed within a period of say 12 months on full time. The proof other than the evidence of one's observation is difficult to obtain, conviction in Court almost impossible, for the offence, as stated would have to be for employment of a child below a certain age, evidence would have to be produced on both sides, and as has frequently been the case, there would be a direct conflict of opinion. Could an information be laid for employment without a certificate from duly appointed Certifying Surgeons, who should be the authority, all this would cease. Difficult as it is to obtain direct evidence in regard to age, the Committee have been able through one of their members, and after much trouble in searching records relating to mill children, to establish that the age as stated for employment in the mill was incorrect in at least ten cases. This was rendered possible by the fact that in Bombay a system of birth registration has been in force for a number of years. But a large proportion of mill children are born out of Bombay.

Within the last few years this system of birth registration has been elaborated and rendered more perfect, so that in a few years it will be possible for every child born or vaccinated in Bombay to produce some documentary evidence of his age to the Certifying Surgeon, and there appears no reason why this documentary evidence should not be procurable in the future in other large centres of industry throughout the country.

Measures to prevent the abuses described appear to be certainly called for. The one most likely to be efficacious is probably a requirement that before employment on full time a medical certificate of age and fitness should be required. Difficulties will doubtless be suggested, but these are not insuperable. It will be said, when an occupier has failed to obtain this certificate, that the person employed represented himself or herself to be above 14 years of age. To meet such objections a wide limit will have to be allowed, and it is suggested that the names of all persons under 16 should be registered. Further reference in regard to this suggestion will be found under the heading of "Young Persons."

MINIMUM AGE FOR EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

By the Indian Factories Act of 1891 (XI of 1891) it was laid down that no child shall be employed in any factory if he is under the age of nine years and it is submitted for the consideration of the Committee by Government Resolution whether the minimum then fixed should now be raised beyond nine years.

This question has been considered from every point of view and due weight has been given to the evidence of competent witnesses. Were there educational facilities for school attendance throughout the country, the Committee would not have any hesitation in suggesting that the limit of age for employment of children should be raised, but as this is not the case, they have to consider whether any kindness would be done to the children by preventing them from working at the age of nine in well ordered factories. If so prevented, it is feared that many of these children would be employed in places not under the Factories Act where the conditions of labour are much worse, or they might be employed in much more exhausting work in general labour or if unemployed they would possibly be idling in the bazaars instead of honestly earning a small sum towards the family expenses.

It has been noticed with great satisfaction in many mills throughout India that schools on the mill premises have been provided by employers. Witnesses having a wide knowledge of mill life in India, and the habits of the workers, have strongly urged that the law should require the provision of a competent elementary teacher and suitable accommodation for educational purposes on the mill premises. It was pointed out that the expense would be very little—about Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per mensem. It is submitted that this proposal should receive careful consideration. Should such a system be adopted it would seem desirable at a later stage, that the minimum age for employment should be raised.

It may be well perhaps at this stage to refer to the systems, or in some cases to want of system, under which children are employed in Factories. Different methods are in force in different parts of the country. In some mills the children are divided into two sets, one set working before noon, the other in the afternoon. Sometimes the sets are changed weekly, but this practice is by no means universal. In other mills one set works from 6 a. m. to 9-30 a. m. and again from 1 p.m. to 3-30 p. m. and the 2nd set from 9-30 a. m. to 12-30 p. m. and again from 3-30 p. m. to 6 p. m. in the interval children are attending the mill school. With slight variations this latter system is found throughout India. In some mills no system of any kind is adopted, the children coming in the morning when the mill starts, and leaving in the evening when the mill stops; they remain on the premises during the day, the overlookers arrange when they shall work and when they shall not work, and profess to exercise supervision which will prevent any child from exceeding the seven hours of work allowed by law.

It is obvious that great irregularities must exist in such mills. In one very large mill in which nearly 400 children were employed, the European Manager assured the Committee that there was no such thing as half-time employment in any mill, nor did he know of a Factory Act restricting child labour in this way. Another European Manager at this mill disagreed and said that the work was carried on in shifts, but he admitted that when there was pressure, work would continue beyond the specified period, that there was a disregard for these shifts, and there was nothing to prevent children in the first shift from also working in the second. The first Manager wrote to the Committee afterwards and said that on further enquiry he found that the children did work in shifts.

It is strongly urged that the law shall require that children shall only be employed on some recognised system, that precautions shall be taken to prevent children working in one shift from being employed in another, and probably this would be secured by adopting the recommendations made by the Bombay Government, General Department, which appeared in the "Government Gazette" dated December 6th, 1906 (Part I), page 1802. (See Appendix H.)

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.

So far as the day employment of Women is concerned, from personal observation in large numbers of works, and after consulting many authorities, the Committee are satisfied that amendments or alterations in the present law are uncalled for.

Women are chiefly employed as "reelers" and "winders" the rooms in which they work are speaking generally lofty, clean and well ventilated, the work is of suitable character, they are paid by piece-work and in many instances by their wish do not work the full time allowed by law—In short the lot of the women employed by day in mills is far superior to that of women workers generally engaged in other classes of work in India.

The employment of women by *night* however must be considered from a different point of view. By Section 6 of the Indian Factories Act, where a system of shifts approved by the Local Inspector is in force the employment of women at night is allowed. As a matter of fact, however, it is quite exceptional to find that in ordinary Textile Factories women are employed at night. The numerous witnesses examined by the Committee in works and elsewhere, appear to be decidely opposed to such labour, and this view is supported by the Committee.

Where women are employed at night, one of two things will happen, either they will take with them to the works young infants and children who should be in their homes, or the children will be left at home, generally speaking uncared for. The atmosphere of a mill, specially at night, where artificial lighting must be used is bad both for women and children. In the case of a woman such work will probably in the long run injure her own health and that of her future offspring. Her home will be neglected, and she will frequently be called upon to work on household duties in the day after working a whole night in the mill. It is believed that although temporary inconvenience might follow the prohibition of night work by women, chiefly in Ginning Mills, this would not be felt were reasonable time allowed for occupiers to make other arrangements.

There are, as has been stated, over 1,000 Ginning Mills in India ; in a very large proportion of which the health of women is being injured by night work. This is a serious question calling for serious attention. It will, of course, be urged that work continues for only a few months of the year varying from 3 to 6 months, that the supply of cotton comes at irregular times, and that delay in the manipulation, may lead to serious loss, but against this, it must be remembered that a boy aged fourteen can work as an adult, and by gradually making arrangements for the work to be done at night by male adults, the inconvenience could be greatly lessened if not entirely removed.

The Committee understand that the consideration of the question of employment of women at night, has on the suggestion of the Berne Conference been submitted to the Government of India so this seems an opportune time for recording the views here expressed.

Reference has here been made to the fact that women bring young children to the works with them. This practice is by no means confined to Ginning Mills, but is found in nearly all [illegible] in which women are employed in [illegible] throughout India. To absolutely prohi[illegible] might keep large numbers of women o[illegible] and thus prevent them from earning [illegible] the other hand, it appears that by sui[illegible]tive regulations, infants and young children could be kept away from the running machinery, from rooms to which the inhalation of dust, and impure vapours, is likely to injure their health, and doubtless after consideration, suitable regulations could be drawn up.

ADULT MALE LABOUR.

Whether the working hours of adult males should be limited, and whether the physique of operatives is affected by long hours, are questions which perhaps should be separately considered. On no point relating to Factory Law has the public mind been more exercised than on the question whether restrictions should be placed on the hours of adult males by legislation. Authorities holding high official offices, employers of labour, and representatives of different schools of thought have in emphatic terms expressed their views. Under these circumstances much and careful consideration has been given before arriving at the conclusions now submitted. The Committee would prefer not to draw comparisons between mills in Lancashire, and mills in India, but unhappily such comparisons have been made, and will be made, when this report is under criticism.

Furthermore comparison is to some extent necessary, as in arriving at conclusion in regard to what can be fixed as a reasonable limit of endurance for male adults, one has to consider the conditions under which they work, the amount of physical strain suffered, and the relative production resulting from their labour.

It has been frequently pointed out that the Indian workman is employed in rooms in which excessive temperatures prevail, that his hours of work are greatly in excess of those of men in mills in the United Kingdom, but against this it must be remembered that temperatures which are excessive to the European are borne with comfort by the Indian worker and also that when the tables of temperature and humidity to be found in Appendix A of this report are considered it will be seen that in many of the best regulated mills, efficient means for cooling the air, are taken and that except for the hottest weeks of the year the temparature is probably not of a kind that would cause ill-health or serious discomfort to the Indian worker.

In English Mills, especially where fine counts are spun, excessive temperature are certainly not unknown, and the discomfort to the workers must be far greater than that caused to his Indian colleague. The tables in Appendix A of this report will show that the English worker especially in winter is daily subject to great variations of temperature. In the spinning rooms were he spends the better portion of the day excessive temperatures sometimes approaching 100° Fah. are found, the outside temperature in winter being often at or below freezing point, but at all times, very far below the temperature of the spinning rooms. In India inside and outside temperatures vary only to a very limited extent.

Comparisons must also be made between the numbers of workers employed on each class of machine. From various reliable sources tables relating to India have been procured. There will be found in Appendix B and also similar information relating to Cotton Mills in Lancashire supplied by His Majesty's Inspector Mr. Lewis, and to Jute Mills in Dundee by His Majesty's Inspector Mr. Buchan.

No legislation can alter the nature and ingrained habits of Indian workers. They have been in the habit of leaving their work at odd and uncertain periods throughout the nominal working hours. They go into the mill compounds which generally speaking are large and open for taking food, smoking, bathing, drinking water, and necessary purposes.

In some mills efforts have been made but with only limited success to stop or at any rate curtail these practices. The men as a matter of fact, within reasonable limits, prefer to have these short periods of relaxation when they want them, instead of longer and fixed periods for meals with the requirement that all the work done by them, must be within a more restricted period.

Unlike the English the Indian mill hand takes frequent unauthorised holidays and in some districts it is the common custom for them to give up their mill work altogether for periods varying from 1 to 3 months when they return to their homes, frequently situated in country districts a long distance from the works.

It need hardly be pointed out, that alleged trade jealousies have been excluded from the minds of the members of the Committee. The conclusions they submit are based upon what they believe to be best alike for employers and employed. By many it has been urged that restrictions on adult male labour are in England unknown, but it must not be forgotten that by many, such restrictions are strongly advocated and the eight hours' movement has many powerful and influential supporters.

In India much of the work, notably in the weaving sheds, is performed by men, whereas in the United Kingdom, the work is done chiefly by women whose hours are restricted. The introduction of the electric light in Indian mills has led to excessive hours of running. The machinery in certain mills is in motion from about 5 a. m. to 9 p. m., in others the hours of running are less, but in busy times they would be increased. Amongst the thinking and moderate class of manufacturers these hours are recognized as a serious evil. Many meetings have been held, many resolutions arrived at, many voluntary efforts attempted to bring about an understanding, which would whilst securing for the operative reasonable hours, also secure for the employer protection from undue competition and its attendant discomforts and worries. These efforts have failed.

To the best of their ability the Committee have ascertained the views of the adult male operatives themselves. They have, as will be seen from the minutes of proceedings, evidence taken and forwarded for reference to Government, endeavoured to ascertain the views of these men not only in their works but also in their homes and in situations away from their works where they had ample opportunities of freely expressing themselves.

Largely signed petitions have been received which may or may not be genuine, but measures were taken to settle this point with the aid of native experts, and the impression formed is that they are genuine. After careful thought the Committee have come to the conclusion that the workers themselves would welcome a legal limitation on the hours of their work. It was fully explained to them that this might mean reduction of wages, but this generally speaking did not shake them in their desire for shorter hours.

ALLEGED EFFECTS ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The majority of adult operatives object strongly to the electric light alleging, rightly or wrongly, that it affects their eye-sight, and gives them headache.

Many recognized authorities on mill labour in India are strongly opposed to any interference with adult male labour, but in the mills owned by these gentlemen the hours of work will be found to be less than those submitted by the Committee.

The Committee feel satisfied that without legislative interference an understanding will never be arrived at, that excessive hours will be worked and that in exceptionally busy times serious abuses greater than exist at present will creep in. After making due allowance for the numbers of workers employed in Indian mills as compared with those in England after bearing in mind the habits of the people and the irregular periods for rest which they will insist upon the Committee are of opinion that trade will not be restricted by a requirement that the period of employment in Indian mills, except those working on the shift system should be fixed either between the hours of 5-30 a. m. and 6.p.m. or 6 A. M. and 6-30 P. M., that the engine should cease for half an hour between the hours of 12 noon and 2 P. M., that in mills working by day on the shift system, the period of employment should as at present be between 5 A. M. and 8 P. M. provided that the actual period of employment for adult males shall never in any one day exceed 12 hours and that efficient means be taken to ensure that this restriction is duly observed.

It will doubtless be urged by some that the 72 hours now proposed per week in Indian mills is by far too generous when compared with the 55½ hours allowed in English mills but to those who have carefully studied the question and read this report it will be realized that there are sound reasons for the suggestions made.

REMARKS ON LABOUR IN TEXTILE FACTORIES IN EASTERN COUNTRIES.

Attempts have been made by the Committee to obtain reliable information in regard to the hours worked by Adult Males in Eastern Countries. On November 11th, 1906, the President addressed a letter to the Under Secretary of State for India asking if from the Japanese Embassy any printed public documents relating to State regulations of mills in Japan could be procured.

The following papers from the Board of Trade were sent—(See Appendix C).

(A) "Classification of work-people by age and sex, being a quotation from Japan in the beginning of the 20th century published by the Imperial Japanese Commission to the Louisiania PurchaseExhibition in 1904.

(B) "Average daily wages."—Extracted from the Financial and Economical Annual of Japan issued by the Japanese Department of Finance.

(C) "Working hours in Japanese Factories" and in addition the Trade of Consular District of Kobe for the year 1905.

(A) shows broadly that the greater pprt of the Operatives in Textile Factories are females between the ages of 16 and 22 years, the number of those from 22 to 30 years coming next.

(B) Average daily wages are given showing that 40 per cent, of the Operatives are on times wages and 60 per cent, on piece wages.

(C) states that in Cotton Mills, 12 hours are the standard for both day and night workers—they being made to take day and night work by turns every 2 days.

In "Filatures" the regulation hours are 13 to 14—Power Loom Factories 12.

Page 29 of the Consular Report for the District of Kobe [illegible] under the heading of 'Industries': "It is not imp[illegible]pan sooner or later, like elsewhere, th[illegible]n will have to be dealt with by legisl[illegible]ys: "To the casual enquirer the most urgent reform would appear to be in the direction of shortening the working hours, but this doubtless is a matter which will adjust itself."

Under the heading of the Japanese Cotton Mills which appeared in the *Pioneer* of January 17th, 1907, Mr. W. A. Graham Clark gives much useful and instructive information in regard to the Labour question and the general condition of Japanese Mills. He states that during the last 6 months, 81 out of 85 mills ran both day and night averaging over 22 hours a day, but although probably implied it is not stated that the workers are employed in shifts.

He points out that the operatives have resorted to strikes and other means to secure higher wages and shorten hours of labour. He adds that the present long hours are very oppressive, especially to employees, most of whom are girls. While doubtless there is much to learn from Japan it can hardly be urged that the system of mill labour existing in that country could with advantage be copied in India.

An experienced Mill Manager, who had spent many years in Brazil and China, states that in the latter country Adult Males where he was engaged worked for 24 hours in 2 shifts, including a stoppage of 1 hour in each 12 hours' shift. His opinion was that this system did not pay, that he often found many of the operatives asleep at night, and some of the machines not running. He also stated that at one period of his career, he managed a large mill in Brazil in which there were 40,000 ring spindles and 1,226 looms, where the hours were 12 hours per day with half an hour's rest.

PHYSIQUE OF OPERATIVES.

Passing to the second portion of reference 3 (1), viz., whether the physique of operatives is affected by long hours, the Committee examined Medical Inspectors at nearly every place visited. They almost all expressed the opinion that sufficient evidence was not forthcoming to make definite statements, but two were of opinion, as far as they could judge from casual observation, that no "deterioration from long hours was seen," while one said that all workers suffered in health, although he had no evidence to give, to support his statement. The Health Officer of Calcutta could furnish no statistics relating to the health of mill operatives.

Opportunities were taken to examine mill workers themselves as to the effect of mill labour on their health but their replies were of a contradictory and unreliable character. In Bombay some labour statistics are available but only for the past 6 years, and from them it is gathered that the mean Death Rate from Phthisis per 1,000 of the population of mill hands is much the same as that of the general labourer (see Appendix G).

In 1884 a Medical Commission, appointed by Government to enquire into the health of mill operatives in the City of Bombay, concluded that the operatives in the said mills did not exhibit any material deterioration in health or condition. Their opinions were formed after closely examining and ascertaining the height and weight of 265 male mill operatives. The time at the disposal of the Committee has rendered it quite impossible for an enquiry of this kind.—Since 1884 the number of mills has largely increased, many more operatives are employed and some have been employed for many years. Without facts to support their opinion, it is felt by the Committee that although they may draw inferences, they can hardly express definite opinions. It may be thought desirable to make further inquiry on properly laid down lines, and this enquiry should embrace the Textile Industry wherever situated in India.

"PARTICULARS" OF WORK AND WAGES.

The attention of the Committee was called in the early part of their inquiry to differences between employers and employed which had led to a strike in one mill. By the operatives—piece-workers—it was asserted that they did not receive the full amount of wages for the work done.

Section 116 of the English Factory Act lays down very precise regulations "for the purpose of enabling each worker who is paid by the piece to compute the total amount of wages payable to him in respect to his work."

In one or two mills visited, the methods laid down by this section were in force, but in all others the wages to be paid were calculated on a different basis, namely, by the weight of cloth produced, bearing in mind particulars relating to width of cloth, reed, number of picks, length, twist weft, amount of size, or in the case of Drawing, Slubbing, Intermediate and Roving Frame Tenters, per 1,000 lbs. or per hank. Prices varying according to the reed or count, Frame jobbers by the weight.

At the various mills visited and when taking evidence it appeared that the methods adopted are satisfactory to the workers.

The requirements of section 116 of the English Factory Act are complicated, and it has been found necessary to appoint Special Inspectors known as Inspectors of Particulars to decide upon the very complex questions that arise. Unless hereafter the systems in force in India are questioned or led to serious dispute, it does not appear to the Committee that special legislation on this point is called for in Indian Mills.

REMARKS ON PROPOSALS FOR THE CREATION OF A NEW CLASS OF WORKERS TO BE KNOWN AS YOUNG PERSONS.

Section 3, paragraph (4), of this reference directs enquiry as to whether as the result of employment as adults of persons between the ages of 12 and 14 years of age, there has been physical deterioration requiring the creation by law of a Special Class of Workers known as "Young Persons."

The reference appears to assume that children at the age of 12 years have been employed as adults. On this point considerable attention has been paid by the Committee. In a large proportion of the Mills visited, groups of boys and girls were examined either in the compound or in the offices of the mills and also in their own homes. Schools were also visited, the management stating the age of the children as entered on the books of the school register. By this means it was possible to draw some comparison in the physical condition and development of children alleged to be a certain age on the school books, and those alleged to be of similar age but employed in mills.

The children or young adults were examined in regard to their general physical appearance and it was ascertained whether they had been certified by the Certifying Surgeon for half or for full time. It was constantly noticed that childern certified on certain dates as being over 9 years were within a period of about 12 months certified as being above 14 years. It is not suggested that the conclusions arrived at by the Surgeon very inaccurate, but it is suggested that the latitude and elasticity in this method of certifying childern is very wide. It is thought that better results would be obtained were the approximate age stated, as is done in many parts of India.

The impression formed on the minds of the Committee was that a large number of children are employed as adults long before they have attained the age of 14 years; many by being put to work without any certificate stating that they are above 14 years, others by misrepresentation or personation have obtained certificates. This is in many instances rendered possible by the fact that the children are sent to certain places away from the Mill for examination. It is said that an official from the mill accompanies them, but this is not always done and sometimes the so-called official is the person who has often with difficulty to obtain juvenile labour. It was felt that opinions on this question would be of much greater value could they be supported by direct evidence. In Bombay for 6 years special attention has been given to the birth registration of various class of labourers and thanks to the assistance rendered by the Officers of the Health Department, the names of over two hundred juvenile mill workers were taken and diligent search at considerable trouble was made in the records; in ten cases only however could difinite age be established.

In the opinion of the Committee persons who have been illegally employed have worked beyond their strength and their growth and development has consequently been stunted.

Whether a special class of workers to be known as "young presons" should be created, has been considered from many points of view. Many and experienced witnesses have been examined, the practically unanimous opinion being that, recognizing the difficulty of classification in regard to the age of mill workers, the creation of such a class would cause serious, if not insuperable, administrative difficulties. By some, however, it has been urged that these administrative difficulties would cease were a class of young persons created whose hours of work should be restricted up to the age of 18 years. It has further been suggested that, if the work of person under the age of 18 years was restricted by law, in practice, that of male adults would be automatically restricted, as when the young persons left the mill it would not pay to run the Machinery, and that thus the alleged overwork of male adults would be stopped.

It is, however, feared that in busy times, adults might be employed during the night and furthermore that adults who have worked a whole day would frequently, work all night in another mill in which wages are paid daily thus securing money for immediate wants, and that these men would absent themselves from work during the succeeding day or days.

After much thought the conclusions arrived at by the Committee are that the creation of a separate class of young persons would create serious administrative difficulties without attaining the object suggested in the reference. They prefer to place restrictions—within reasonable limits—on adult male labour and to allow all adult males to work the full time allowed by law. It should perhaps be here explained that in making a suggestion that there should be a physical examination prior to employement on full time, that the Committee recommends that all persons under the age of 16 years should be registered. By this it is not in any way intended that the hours of work should be restricted or they should be classed as "young persons," the object in view being to secure that all persons who are of the approximate age of 14 years should be examined and certified as physically fit. Recognizing the difficulty in regard to precisely stating age this limit has been suggested.

SANITATION.

Under this general heading many and important questions arise which will be dealt with in detail. On the general question of Sanitation in Indian Mills, it is satisfactory to report that on some points considerable attention has been given by Mill Owners and with very good results. It is perhaps not too much to say that certain mills seen by the Committee leave little if anything to be desired, some (it would perhaps be invidious to mention them by name) are not only a credit to India, but compare very favourably indeed with the best mills to be found in any part of the world.

Unhappily these remarks are not of universal application. In many mills there is room for much improvement, and it is believed that there will be no unwillingness on the part of owners and occupiers to carry out improvements if any suggestions of a practical kind are made.

Questions relating to Ventilation, Temperature and Humidity must be closely allied. For manufacturing purposes it is an absolute necessity that temperature and humidity should by artificial means be capable of regulation. If there is too much moisture in the atmosphere as is often the case in the monsoon or wet weather various processes could not be carried out without hot radiating pipes or other appliances for drying the air. At times Humidity is wanting in the atmosphere and it must be artificially supplied.

In the early days of Spinning and Weaving in Bombay, there is evidence to show that when Humidity was wanted all windows were closed, water thrown about on the floor and damp cloths hung up. In a short time owing to carbonic acid and organic impurities given off from the respiratory organs and bodies of the workers and other sources, the air became extremely impure and unhealthy.

Now, in many mills much better methods are found; humidity is supplied by various systems either in the shape of steam introduced by steam jets, cold water in the form of spray, or carried in air currents, by different devices.

In English and Continental Factories the method of humidifying by steam is in common use. It may, in certain parts of India where there are cool winters, be necessary, but in the opinion of the Committee the cold water system is generally preferable as it reduces the temperature in the rooms and not only moisture but fresh air can be conveyed and equally distributed in the same channels. By this means the temperature in many instances has been found to be much below the outside temperature, the air equally pure.

In the report of the Departmental Committee appointed to enquire into the Ventilation of Factories and Workshops, generally known as the "Haldane Committee," 1902, it is pointed out that the existence of a certain cubic air-space per person affords no reliable guarantee of efficient Ventilation, that the most highly vitiated air met with by the Committee was in rooms with an air-space of about 10,000 cubic feet per person or 40 times the legal minimum. The report states, that it has long been recognized that the best objective criterion of the sufficiency of Ventilation in ordinary rooms is the proportion of carbonic dioxide in the air. The Haldane Committee recommended that a standard of Ventilation should be prescribed for all classes of Factories. The advantages of laying down such a standard are numerous. The manufacturer or mill-owner is not restricted to this method or to that, he may choose his own, provided always that the standard is maintained. To maintain a reasonable standard the air in the room must be frequently changed. It is possible to regulate temperature by passing incoming air, if warmth is required through radiators, but in India the cases where this is wanted would be extremely rare. The limit originally proposed by Pettenkofer was 10 volumes of carbonic dioxide per 10,000 volume of air or 6 volumes in excess of the proportion commonly found in the air of towns.

By an English Home Office order, dated 2nd February 1898, it is laid down that in a Cotton Cloth Factory in which Humidity is produced by artificial means, the Ventilation shall be such that during working hours in no part shall the proportion of carbonic dioxide in the air be greater than 9 volumes of carbonic dioxide in any 10,000 volumes of air. It is now freely admitted by occupiers of Cotton Mills after various tests made officially and unofficially, that this standard can be easily maintained.

In India where there are not the same variations of temperature as in England and where cold draughts are not likely to be introduced into the mills, it is believed by the Committee that a standard could very easily be maintained and, if established, without any way interfering with production, the health and comfort of the workers would be materially improved. It is by no means suggested that the standard laid down for English-works should apply to Indian mills in which conditions are from climatic and other reasons entirely different. It is, however, suggested that an exhaustive series of air tests should be taken in all parts of India where factories exist, that when results are tabulated, a Sanitary expert in conjunction with mill experts should decide upon and report to Government as to a suitable standard.

When air analyses had to be conducted by the Pettenkofer or similar systems necessitating expensive instruments of a delicate nature and difficult to carry about the suggestion now made would have been of an impracticable character, but by adopting the systems in force throughout the United Kingdom difficulties are removed.

THE NATURE OF TESTS.

On the requisition of an Inspector small cases containing 6 or more small stoppered bottles are sent with minute instructions as to how the air to be analysed is to be collected allowing for the breathing of the operatives, or other causes likely to unnaturally vitiate the air at any given points. Samples of air collected are returned to specially appointed chemists, who for a very small fee analyse the contents of the bottles with the Haldane apparatus. A description of this is given on page 118 of the report of the Ventilating Committee before referred to.

It is not proposed that this apparatus although portable should be taken to the mills. The instrument is a delicate one; vibration in carriages, or more so in railway carriages, rough handling or similar causes would soon put the instrument out of order. The vibration of machinery in the mills, and the alternations of temperature inside and outside causing expansion or contraction of the glass may lead to inaccurate results. By many persons it was asserted, that analyses made in the way now suggested were unreliable.

To set this question at rest, two of His Majesty's Inspectors (expert qualified chemists) Mr. Brothers and Mr. MacNair were directed to make exhaustive comparative investigations both in summer and winter in the mills in Dundee and in Belfast. The samples of air were analysed not only by the Haldane process but also by the Pettenkofer method.

Results of air actually analysed in the mills were also taken and compared with those which were sent to the chemist for analysis in the laboratory. The result of these tests was to establish without doubt, that for all practical purposes the Haldane method of analysing air for carbonic dioxide could be relied upon with the fullest confidence. It is within the knowledge of the President that Mr. Scudder, a very well-known chemist in Manchester, assistant to Sir Henry Roscoe, also made experiments corroborating the opinion above expressed regarding the efficiency of the Haldane apparatus.

It should be required that Wet and Dry Bulb thermometers should be affixed in all mills in which artificial Humidity is used, that records showing the difference in the readings taken say three times a day should be kept for twelve months, returns being made monthly to an official deputed to receive them. These should also state the exact nature of work carried on, specifying the counts spun, whether weft or warp, or the class of work in the particular rooms. From these returns it would be very easy to draw up a table which if not enforced by law might nevertheless serve as a useful guide to persons in charge of mills and prevent excessive moisture, sometimes found to the detriment of health and to the discomfort of the workers.

In the opinion of the Committee the Medical Inspectors should be required to pay particular attention to the source from which water used for the purpose of humidifying is drawn. The water should be from a public supply of drinking water, or as far as can be ascertained from other reliable source which would stand the test laid down in the English Home Office regulations, dated 26th February 1906 for flax spinning and weaving, viz., that any water which absorbs from acid solution of potassium permanganate in 4 hours at 60° F. more than 0.5 grain of oxygen per gallon of water shall be deemed to be liable to cause injury to the health of the persons employed.

TEMPERATURE.

In another part of this report, attention has been called to the Temperature in Indian Mills at all seasons. In many the state of things is satisfactory, in others excessive temperatures prevail, but if a standard of Ventilation is laid down, in order to maintain this standard, air in the rooms will be changed frequently and as outside air will at all times be introduced the difference between the interior and exterior temperature should not be very great. Again if air carrying cold moisture with it, is by Plenum Ventilation introduced into the mills as has been successfully done in works seen by the Committee (see tables relating to Empress Mills, Nagpur, Appendix A) the inside temperature should be considerably lower than that outside. In exceptional cases, it may be necessary to resort to mechanical ventilation or to the simple methods long in use in India, viz., the use of khus khus tatties or similar devices. It is not thought necessary that any scale of temperature should be laid down, but a general requirement to the effect that a reasonable temperature—bearing in mind what is necessary for manufacturing requirements—should be maintained.

In many works visited, the rooms, walls and surroundings were found to be satisfactory, in others, there was ample room for improvement. A reference to the Resolutions and Orders made under section 18, Indian Factories Act, shows that requirements in different parts of India vary. In the Resolutions and Orders made by the Bombay Government regulations are laid down by rule 9 in regard to general cleanliness and by rule 7 to limewashing once in 14 months. In Madras rule 7 lays down that the Factory shall be kept in a cleanly and wholesome condition but no rule appears to be made requiring periodical limewashing. In the Punjab the rules do not contain any definite regulation regarding either cleanliness or limewashing. In Bengal rule 10 requires that the Factory shall be kept clean and free from effluvia, and rule 12 lays down that the limewashing shall be done once two years. In the Central Provinces rule 18 requires that limewashing shall be done when ordered by the Inspector, while rule 29 lays down that the Factory is to be kept in a cleanly state. In the United Provinces rule 24 requires limewashing to be done every 14 months, rule 31 relates to the cleanliness and sanitation of the compound, and rule 25 that the floors are to be swept at least once in every week or oftener, to keep them in a cleanly state.

Individual industries are carried on under similar conditions wherever they may be situated, or if they differ in some minute detail, questions relating without admission which could not be used in evidence whether the factories had been limewashed within the prescribed time. Under the English Factories Act an entry has to be made in the "general register" giving the date of limewashing and all particulars. Failing such entry, the onus of proof that the law had been observed, rests with the occupier. It may be worthy of consideration whether in India a "general register" containing all legal particulars relating to Factories should not be used, thus avoiding confusion and loss of time which follows when search has to be made through files of loose certificates, loose registers, etc., but if such register is not kept then the declaration suggested above should be made, signed by the occupier, and produced to the Inspector when called for by him.

In works visited by the Committee which, will be remembered, were textile factories, no very exceptional dusty processes were noticed. In Carding, Preparing and Spinning rooms a certain amount of dust fibre must be expected and at times this probably causes inconvenience. It would, however, be difficult to say that injury to health is caused. In cotton, unlike hemp, flax and jute, little dust of a silicious nature attaches itself to the fibre. In Woollen mills the greasy nature of the wool and the numerous processes of washing to which the wool is subject, practically do away with the dust. In jute mills in India material of the best kind is used, "ends," tow, and otherwise dirty materials being exported for use in the manufacture of rope and twine or for other purposes. The Carding of this tow is unquestionably a dusty process injurious to health, but it does not appear to be carried on in India. In the early process of jute manufacture the raw material has to be "batched" either by hand or machinery, frequently by both Oil and water is sprinkled on the fibre to soften it, moisture naturally confining the dust. Heavily compressed bales are not opened in Indian mills as in those in Dundee, the opening of the bales must be more or less a dusty process, but Indian workers are not subject to this. In cotton mills a machine, or machines known as "Willows" are generally found. Waste material of a very dirty character passes through these machines. Much dust is generated and it is suggested that better means should be adopted for carrying this off by a system of local "exhaust." In a report by the President presented to both Houses of Parliament entitled "Illustration of methods of dust extraction in factories and workshops, 1906," will be found 56 plates with descriptions dealing generally with systems of ventilation and dust extraction. In the early manipulation of jute when the fibre is received into the godown, a process of rough "hackling" takes place. The workers doubtless inhale more dust than is desirable, but taking into consideration the methods under which the work has to be carried on "local exhaust" could only be fixed at an enormous cost, which present circumstances do not appear to call for. It is, however, suggested that much of this work and also of opening of bales might be done in sheds that are practically open, if not in the open air; that by a system of screens and by placing the workers in suitable positions when there is any wind, the dust may be made to blow away from them. In some workshops visited, the opening was all done in the open air, the management stating that the workers would not work inside.

Should it hereafter be decided that further enquiry relating generally to the conditions of Labour in Indian Factories be made it is thought that the dust question will call for much more serious attention in many non-textile factories than in the works reported on by the Committee. It was noticed that when occupied in dusty processes the Indian workers almost invariably wore mufflers or in other words a piece of cloth tied in such a way as to cover the mouth and nostrils. In England all efforts have practically failed to induce workers to adopt this precaution.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATION.

1 Brass Foundaries. Brass-founders Ague. Dust. Lead-poisoning.

(2) Foundries and Engineering Shops. Inhalation of metallic dust in dry grinding processes.

(3) Distilleries and Breweries, Risk of inhaling dangerous fumes in refrigerating process.

(4) Flour Mills, Inhalation of silicious dust in the first handling of the grain prior to washing.

(5) Leather works, Dust in certain grinding processes.

(6) Aerated and Mineral Water Manufactures. Risks of being cut by the bursting of bottles in bottling and wiring sighting and other processes.

(7) Cement Works, Inhalation of injurious dust.

(8) Coach-building, Risk of Lead-poisoning when old paint is rubbed off.

(9) Cotton Ginning and Cleaning. Injurious dust.

(10) Dye Works, risks of Lead-poisoning where yellow chromate of Lead is used or arsenical poisoning when Arsenate of Soda is used.

(11) Brick Works, Risk of Lead-poisoning where Lead is used in the glaze. Dust Carbonic oxide.

(12) Manufacture of Electric Accumulators, Risk of Lead-poisoning.

(13) The Handing of Dry and Drysorted Hides, Risks of Anthrax.

(14) Earthernware and Pottery Works, inhalation of dust and risk of Lead poisoning where lead is used.

(15) Lucifer Match Factories. Phosphorous poisoning.

(16) Paper Mills, dust during the first process in handing the materials used.

The special danger in Textile Factories to which attention has been paid by the Committee is the risk of contracting Anthrax by workers in Woollen Mills. In England owing to the many deaths amongst the wool combers and sorters, chiefly in Bradford, very rigid regulations have been laid down for the handling of certain wools Scheduled as "Dangerous Wools" "These are" Van Mohair, "Persian Locks" Persian or so-called Persia (including Karadi and Bagdad) Alpaca, Pelitan, East Indian Cashmere, "Russian Camel Hair," Pekin "Camel Hair" and "All Mohair" other than "Van Mohair." A Home Office order proposes to schedule as Dangerous East India wools. The Committee visited numerous Wool sorting godowns in Bombay in addition to Woollen manufactories in different parts of India. In the sorting godowns they found women, young persons and quite young children at work—Babies were often found with their mothers. The occupiers of these godowns say that no cases of Anthrax have ever occurred. It is, however, possible that there may have been cases which have not been recognized owing to medical advice not having been sought. Samples of dust were collected from several of the godowns one portion being analysed at the Bombay Municipal Laboratory, the other portion forwarded to the Home Office, London, with the suggestion that some light might be thrown on the general question were the dust analysed by the Special Bacteriologist at present investigating all questions relating to Dangerous Wools in Bradford. The result of the analysis in Bombay did not disclose the presence of the Anthrax Bacillus or the Spore.

The results from Bradford have not yet been received.

In the very extensive wool works known as the Cawnpore Woollen Mills in which 1,709 people are employed, Anthrax up to the present is unknown. It came to the notice of the Committee that there had been an outbreak in the Bareilly Central Jail. The annual report of the Imperial Bacteriologist in India for 1905-06, page 19, states that a severe outbreak of Anthrax occurred amongst the persons working in wool in the Central Jail at Bareilly in December 1905. There were 13 cases and 7 deaths. The report gives very interesting details relating to the serum treatment. It is stated that all the cases treated benefited by the serum injections, and the only regret of the Medical Superintendent was, that the serum treatment had not been utilized earlier, and suggestions are made that a certain quantity of Anthrax serum of high potency in sealed tubes should be placed in all jails in which foreign or home wool or goat hair is utilized in the manufacture of jail products. Enquiry made by the Committee has since elicited the fact that the wools manufactured at the time were Tibetan, and that during the years 1896 and 1905 inclusive there were nine cases with five deaths in Indian Jails.

In certain works visited, covered sheds were provided in which the workers could take their food, but generally it was noticed that the operatives prefer to select some corner of the compound where families or persons of the same caste or sect could eat together. Many workers take their meals in the work-rooms. Whether to provide separate accommodation or not depends a good deal on considerations of the habits of the people in different parts of the country, and the systems under which work is carried on. In the opinion of the Committee, whether to make special provision or not is best left to the discretion of individual employers.

The rules framed by different Local Governments in regard to the supply of potable water and water for washing purposes vary only in unimportant detail. At certain works visited at Delhi it was stated that exception had been taken to the water supply by the Medical Inspector. By his order a well had been closed. In one mill at Delhi there had been last year a serious outbreak of cholera in which there were 6 deaths in 36 hours and 9 deaths in all. It is of course impossible to say that the water supply had anything to do with this outbreak.

In works visited in other parts of India little, if any, exception could be taken to the arrangements for supplying water. In many special attention had been given to this question.

Under the regulations framed by different Local Governments it is laid down, except in those framed by the Central Provinces Administration, that there shall be separate and distinct latrine accommodation for Mills and Factories; that seats shall be provided in the proportion of one to every 50 workers. In the Central Provinces the rule requires that there shall be seats in the proportion of 1 to every 25 males. In the majority of the mills visited much attention had been paid to sanitary questions with very good results. In many installations on the septic tanks system were found in others they were in course of construction. The water carriage system had in many works been very successfully adopted or where hand carriage was necessary suitable arrangements were made for removal. In other mills however things were not satisfactory; separate urinal accommodation was either not provided, or inadequate, and in some sufficient attention was not paid to cleanliness and frequency of removal.

In walking through the compounds the Committee noticed large numbers of persons awaiting admission to the latrines—a fact that indicates that the seating accommodation is insufficient. In the interest of the mill-owners, if for no other reason it is thought that the rules in regard to the numbers of seats should be altered so as to provide more accommodation. By so doing much discomfort to the workers would be avoided and one of many excuses made for loitering removed.

MEANS OF ESCAPE IN CASE OF FIRE.

In the Textile Mills visited the arrangements made for the escape of workers in case of fire were good. It is, however, suggested that the owner should see that doors are hung in such a way that they can be immediately opened from inside and be constructed so as to open outwards.

At a very late stage in their proceedings, and when their report was nearly complete, it was for the first time brought to the notice of the Committee that grave dangers from fire exist in Cotton Presses, that very many women and some men have been burnt to death.

These presses are found in all parts of India; time does not allow the Committee to make personal enquiry. It is suggested that reports be called for from the Chief Factory Inspectors in all Presidencies regarding the frequency of such fires, the number of casualties for a given period, what precautionary measures can be suggested, whether it is the custom to employ women in front of the openers, and if so, should such practice be prohibited by law.

A copy of a report on this subject from Mr. W. L. Hartley, then Presidency Inspector, Bombay, will be found in Appendix F but it is not thought desirable to publish the name of the firm referred to.

MACHINERY.

By instructions contained in a letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 9994-13, dated the 17th December 1906, it was decided that the Committee should report upon the fencing of dangerous machinery, but as the reference is confined to Textile Factories the much larger consideration of machinery fencing in the manifold works scattered all over India is not included. While visiting Textile Factories,—(Machine shops, Foundries, Wood Cutting Shops, and Crushing Mills, Dye Work, &c.) pertaining to these factories were also seen.

These visits enabled the Committee to form some opinion in regard to the state of similar works outside Textile Mill premises. At the Home Office, London, and in all district offices in the United Kingdom, a book known as a "Guard Book" is kept. This contains a large collection of plans, drawings and descriptions of appliances for saving life or limb, or for health considerations. The book has been kept for years, and in it are found recommendations from recognized authorities. It was suggested that copies of this book should be applied for, and if these are supplied to the officials who administer the Indian Factories Act, they should be of great help. The copies have been applied for as suggested. In Indian Textile Factories, speaking generally, the attention paid to fencing reflects great credit on the management. Many Mill Agents and Managers have opportunities of seeing mills at Home, they visit works where machines are made, and study Trade Journals, the result being that many of the most up-to-date guards are found in Indian mills and these appear to be generally asked for when new machines are ordered.

A report by Mr. H. S. Richmond, one of His Majesty's Superintending Inspectors of Factories, presented to both Houses of Parliament, 1906, and published by Messrs. Darling and Son, 34, Bacon Street, London, East, price 3/9 gives statistics relating to:—1. All machinery accidents in cotton mills. 2. Accidents in connection with mules. 3. Accidents in connection with looms. 4. Accidents in connection with Carding Engines. 5. Accidents in connection with Speed Frames. 6. Accidents in connection with Scutchers. 7. Accidents in connection with Ring and Throstle Frames. 8. Accidents in connection with Drawing Frames. 9. Accidents in connection with Winding Frames and reels. 10. Accidents in connection with Combers and Doublers. 11. Accidents in connection with Plaiting machines. 12. Cotton machinery accidents resulting fatally.

Illustrations of the latest and best guards are also given. The Committee would suggest that copies of this report should be supplied to Factory Inspectors who might as occasion offered show them to Agents, occupiers, and Managers of Mills.

In the body of a report such as this space does not allow detail in regard to the general question of machinery fencing, but the Committee would call attention to certain points apparently not yet fully appreciated.

In India as elsewhere there is nothing more difficult to bring home than the danger of unfenced revolving shafting; day by day in all countries press reports appear showing how workers are mangled and killed by being caught by shafting, but day by day officials are assured that there is no danger.

Line shafting at a reasonable height from the floor is from its position considered safe, but frequently platforms are placed just under line and other shafting, the result being that workers are practically invited to approach for oiling, cleaning, feeling of bearings, putting on belts, etc., a recognized source of danger.

Fencing, owing to the number of drums, is sometimes difficult, but often it would be wise to remove the platform, or if it remains, the shaft itself can often be cased in, at points of danger; sometimes a rail can be fixed which will afford protection without interference with work.

In ginning mills the condition of the line shaft or second motion, calls for careful attention. Many serious and fatal accidents have occurred in such mills; the clothing of men and women has been caught; the victims twisted round by the shaft, mangled and killed. The shaft referred to is in a cellar under the ginning machines. In some the cotton seeds fall in large quantities close to the shaft, in all, some seeds find their way to positions near it. Men and women approach the shaft to remove seeds, to clean, oil or feel bearings, put on belts, etc.

There are in India over a thousand ginning mills, some under the Factories Act, some not. In some visited by the Committee, there was no fencing, in some a rail was fixed, but for protection purposes it was of no more use than the outer wall of the factory. The workers go inside the rail.

In a few the shafting itself was cased in between the drums; this method in the opinion of the Committee, if properly carried out, is the right one. In machine shops it was exceptional to find fenced the bevel wheels of vertical drills, the change wheels of lathes, and on other machines dangerous in taking cogged wheels were often left unfenced.

Circular saws are generally unfenced, contrary to universal custom in the United Kingdom. Sides of saw benches are unfenced rendering workers who remove saw-dust, or stoop to pick up a fallen tool or piece of wood liable to serious injury.

In rope works the "flyers" of the horizontal spinners which revolve at a great speed are unfenced, but makers of these machines are now sending them out properly protected.

The water gauge glasses on boilers are fenced in some works, in some they are not. The glasses occasionally burst, and there is danger of the stokers being cut by fragments of broken glass. A worker in Bombay was recently struck in the eye.

In many rooms, but notably in blow rooms in cotton mills, it was noticed that projecting spindles or ends of shafts driving the beaters of scutchess and similar machines were left unfenced, in some these were covered by a loose cap. This or other from of guard is necessary. Unfenced such spindles are a source of danger.

In weaving sheds shuttle guards were sometimes found, but this practice is not universal. To lay down an absolute law on this subject might sometimes lead to unnecessary trouble and expense. In Jute mills visited the Committee received assurances, which they accept, that the shuttles do not fly; in some cotton mills where there are fast running looms it was acknowledged that the shuttles do fly and in some, the workers had improvised guards by hanging up cloths (wing guards) between the looms.

The danger is greater when "under pick looms" are used.

The Inspectors in doubtful cases might require that a certain number of wooden or metal "wing guards" should be fixed in suitable positions; the indentations, if found, would show that the shuttles do fly.

ELECTRICITY FOR DRIVING MACHINERY.

Plant for generating electricity is commonly found in Indian mills; the current being utilised for lighting purposes. In one mill only visited by the Committee was it used for driving machinery. There is reason, however, to believe that electric power will ere long be extensively substituted for steam. In the public press, schemes are discussed for the construction of gigantic generating plant capable of supplying sufficient force to drive all the mills in Bombay. Inquiry at the one mill referred to above elicited the fact that between May 1905 and November 1906 there had been three deaths from electric shock.

Looking ahead it is felt that measures of protection should be considered if eventually the Indian Factories Act, or the rules made under it, are to be amended. The Committee recommend that the report and suggested Special Rules drawn up in conjunction with the highest electrical expert by the Electrical Adviser to the Factory Department, Home Office, London, should be considered.

SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS TO THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT.

A brief summary of the conclusions arrived at by the Committee may be useful for reference.

Firstly attention is called to the Indian Factories Act and it is suggested for consideration whether the clauses referred to could not with advantage be amended.

(Act No. XV of 1881 as modified up to December 1904.)

Section 1.—"It applies to the whole of British India." This being so, would not uniformity and efficiency be better secured if primarily the administration of Factory Laws were placed under the Department of Commerce and Industry, Calcutta, reserving for Local Governments all necessary powers within their own jurisdiction.

Should not all Rules and Orders relating to similar works carried on under similar conditions be the same in all parts of India. Unless for good cause shown to the central authority there is reason for alteration or modification.

Seeing that Native States, compete with works under the Indian Factories Act, and that temptations exist for erecting mills in those States and so evade the Factory Laws, should means be considered whereby these Laws could be made to apply to State under British influence.

Section 2.—The risks to life and limb from unfenced machinery are indentical in similar works, whether work continued for less than four months in the year or whether it continues for the whole year. These risks are identical in places employing over or under fifty hands. Should not all places as defined by section come within the Act. (According to "Kerrawalla's Textile Year Book," there are in India, including Native States and the Nizam's Territory, 1,109 ginning factories. These contain dangerous machinery. Excessive hours are often worked by women and children, both by day and night.)

Section 5 B.—(Holiday.)—Women have been found at work in a Reeling and Winding room on a Sunday, this day having been declared by the firm to be one of the holidays to be legally observed in compliance with rules and orders of the Bombay Government.

In order to prove an offence, the Inspector would have to show (section 5-B Indian Factories Act—Sub-section (2) (b)) that these women had not, and would not have a whole day on one of the three days immediately preceding or succeeding the Sunday.

Proof as to whether a day had been given on one of the three preceding days could only be had by the evidence of the women, who would be most unwilling witnesses. The persons having been found at work would, of course, be told by the management to take a holiday on one of the three succeeding days.

No protection appears to be given against employment on legal holidays. It is suggested that the law should state that any person found at work on a legal holiday (except persons specially exempted) should be deemed to be employed contrary to law.

Section 15—A reference to part IX, English Factory Act, 1901, will show that in every instance the "occupier" is held to be the person primarily responsible for offences under the Act. "Occupier" is, an undefined term but by section 146 it is laid down that in lying an information "it shall be sufficient to state the ostensible occupier of the factory or workshop, or the title of the firm by which the occupier employing persons in the factory or workshop is usually known."

Section 129 of the English Factory Act, 1901, requires that a "General Register shall be kept in which prescribed entries must be made. These include the name of the "occupier."

The "penalty" section of the Indian Factories Act imposes penalties on "any person" practically relieving the management from the duty of seeing that the law is observed in their works.

Section 17.—It is true, lays down that any occupier shall be held primarily responsible but he may discharge himself by proof that the breach was committed by some other person without his knowledge or consent.

Important cases have been lost by responsibility being transferred from one irresponsible person to another—a fact to which attention has been called by officials and by a Magistrate.

Section 141 of the English Factory Act requires that before an occupier can transfer his responsibility he must satisfy the Court.

(a) that he has used due diligence to enforce the execution of the Act,

(b) that the said other person had committed the offence without his knowledge, consent or connivance, or

if at the time an offence is discovered by an Inspector it is made clear

(a) that the occupier had used all due diligence,

(b) by what person the offence was committed,

(c) that it was committed without his knowledge, consent or connivance and in contravention of his orders, then the Inspector shall proceed against the actual offender.

It will be seen that before an occupier can throw off all responsibilities for the conduct of his own works, conditions are laid down.

If the occupier fails to convince the Inspector, then, should proceedings follow, he must convince the Court that he had done his duty and prove by what person the offence was committed.

Section 18.—See remarks under section 1.

Selection 20.—See remarks under section 2.

DEFINITE SUGGESTIONS MADE BY THE COMMITTEE.

1. That there may be as little delay as possible in giving effect to proposals in contemplation for improving the homes and home surroundings of Mill hands.

2. That arrangements be made to secure uniformity of administration of the Factory Act throughout India.

3. That the systems of Inspection, the strength and composition of the staff of Inspectors should be considered with a view to securing efficiency.

4. That Medical Inspectors whose whole time should be devoted to their duties under the Factories Act be appointed.

5. That certificates of age and physical fitness for employment be required prior to half-time employment and prior to employment as an adult.

That these certificates be in the Form suggested in the body of the report and that they be the personal property of the persons to whom they apply.

6. That consideration be given to the suggestion made by many experienced witnesses that elementary teachers to be paid by the millowners should be appointed for instruction of half-time children in suitable places on the mill premises.

7. That clear and definite laws be made, requiring that half-time children shall be employed only in sets—either on the morning and afternoon set system, or the double set system largely adopted in Indian Mills.

That efficient measures be taken to secure that the children work only in their proper sets, and that the prescribed hours of labour are not exceeded.

8. That night work of women be prohibited.

9. That by suitable administrative relations young children should be prevented from accompanying their parents to rooms in which they incur risk from running machinery or the inhalation of dust or impure vapours.

10 That the period of employment in Indian Factories shall be either between the hours of 5.30 a. m. and 6 p. m., or 6 a.m., and 6-30 p. m.

That the engine shall cease running for half an hour between the hours of noon and 2 p. m.

Provided that in Factories working on the day shift system the period may be between 5 a. m. and 8 p.m., but the actual period of employment for male adults shall never exceed twelve hours in any one day. Where from the nature of the work day and night shifts are necessary the period of employment for adult males shall not exceed twelve hours in any twenty-four.

11. That the names of all persons under the age of 16 years be entered in the prescribed register, but that certificates of age and physical fitness be only required up to the age of fourteen years.

12. That samples of air collected under prescribed conditions be taken in works in all parts of India, with a view to hereafter decide upon a suitable standard of ventilation.

13. That wet and dry bulb thermometers be placed in all humid cotton cloth factories, readings taken at fixed times, and returns forwarded monthly; these returns to be eventually considered with a view to deciding the amount of moisture necessary for manufacturing processes, bearing in mind health oft be operetives.

14. That a standard of purity for water to be used for introducing moisture into the mills and factories be fixed.

15. That the dates of lime-washing be entered in a prescribed register.

16. That particular attention be paid to carrying off dust when generated in quantities likely to cause injury to health.

17. That when enquiries now going on are complete, should it be found that workers in woollen mills are liable to contract Anthrax, the special precaution framed under the English Factory Act be considered.

18. That the latrine accommodation be increased to one seat for every twenty-five persons and that separate urinal accommodation be provided in all mills.

19. That doors in the various rooms be hung in such a way that they can be immediately opened from inside and be constructed so as to open outwards. (This is recommended as a safety measure in case of fire.)

20. That in certain respects—chiefly in ginning mills—more attention be paid to the fencing of dangerous mill gearing and machinery.

In conclusion the Committee desire to express their sincere thanks to those whose help and co-operation has so materially assisted them in their enquiries. From Government Officials, Millowners and Managers, Chambers of Commerce, Trades Associations and others, facilities and courtesies were freely offered. The Special Inspectors of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Calcutta and Madras accompanied the Committee to many of the works visited, and rendered valuable help in their respective districts.

An acknowledgment is due to the Press. Valuable information has been gained by the perusal of articles and notes relating to Factory labour; quotations from the "Pioneer" appear in the body of the report. It is well known that able and exhaustive articles on Mill Labour appeared in the "Times of India." These much exercised the public mind, and the controversy that followed elicited opinions from many holding divergent views. How far the conclusions of the Committee agree with those of the writer of the "Times of India" articles must be judged by a perusal of this report, but it is thought that a public service was rendered when attention was directed to, and discussion invited on, a question of vital interest to employers and employed.

Instructive articles on ventilation and humidity in mills, which appeared in the Indian Textile Journal, were read with interest by the Committee.

OPINIONS OF MILLOWNERS.

Interviewed yesterday by a representative of this paper Mr. Brady, of Bradbury, Brady and Co. said there was little to perturb the equilibrium of Bombay millowners in the Factory Committee's suggestion, but he did not think hours in Indian mills could be properly made a subject of legislation. At present the hands had a delightfully irresponsible way of coming in and going out which legislation would not easily alter, and if the number of hours they worked were to be limited by law, the millowners would have to become stricter in seeing that they worked in earnest while they were on the premises. As to the Committee's suggestions that the millowners should appoint teachers to give instruction to the children working half time in the mills, Mr. Brady said that that was already being done in several mills, one reason being that the children when not kept under supervision went away and worked at other mills. Several mills already had playgrounds for the children, and so in this respect also legislation was hardly necessary.

Then as to the Committee's suggestion about women's hours, the answer to that was that the women were already working less time than the law permitted. And the suggestion about hours does not apply to spinning mills but only to ginning factories.

As to the idea for taking the thumb impressions of the hands Mr. Brady thought it would entail a vast amount of needless trouble; and he doubted whether it would be a success; while in regard to the clause about the children being prevented from accompanying their parents to the rooms in which machinery was running Mr. Brady said it was a very rare thing for the women to bring their children to the mills though they did it more frequently in the mofussil mills. The Committee's suggestion on the point was, therefore, inapplicable to Bombay.

Mr. Brady entirely agrees with clause 12 in the report which suggests "that samples of air collected under prescribed conditions be taken in works in all parts of India with a view to hereafter decide upon a suitable standard of ventilation." But, said Mr. Brady, "this would necessarily have to be in an experimental stage for a long time before any definite result could be arrived at."

As to the report generally Mr. Brady thinks its suggestions are pretty much similar to those which are already in operation in all well-conducted mills. He is not in love with the recommendation as to certificates of physical fitness, as he says that it is somewhat absurd to require a certificate from a boy when he ceases to be a half-timer at the age of 14, when he had already passed examination as a half-timer.

MR. DHARAMSEY'S VIEWS.

Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, one of the most influential millowners of Bombay has little to say against the proposals made in the Committee's Report, except in reference to the suggestion concerning the actual period of employment of male adults in factories. The mill-hands craved the introduction of the electric light in the mills so that they might work late hours. They were never averse to the introduction of electric light nor to work late hours. What they wanted was more wages. Mr. Dwarkadas could not understand why the case of mill-hands only had been picked out of the various industries wherein men suffered severely from late hours without shifts, and which therefore wanted badly a restriction on their working time. He cited the instance of men working in the local Press, where the men worked at composing type under ill-lit lamps from early morn till midnight day after day without respite. The recommendation under this head as made by the Committee would be most welcome in case of pressmen and men engaged in like industries. Compared to this the mill-hands were a happy lot, with no complaint about their working hours. If the Committee's recommendation on the mill-hands' working hours were adopted it would be detrimental to the mill industry in general. This suggestion, to his mind, was quite uncalled for by the present condition of things. The rest of the Committee's proposals appeared to him to be most satisfactory.

MR. FAZULBHOY EBRAHIM.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim one of the large labour employers and a member on the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Vice-Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association, Bombay, considers the report of the Factory Commission satisfactory. It is, he says, a totally impartial report, and he agrees generally with the Commission in their proposals. But he has some exceptions to take. Fixing the working hours was all right, Mr. Fazulbhoy observed to our representative. Twelve hours a day in India compared to eight hours in the English factory was a sensible proportion of time. It was known everywhere that an Indian labourer worked less than an English labourer. But he did not approve of the idea of allowing a labourer free will outside a factory. The adult labourer could work more than 12 hours a day if he chose provided he was not in the factory. There was also a natural fear among the labourers as well as their employers that if once the law was passed restricting the hours of labour, the Government would often interfere and might perhaps even reduce the twelve hours' time to ten or eight. But as it was impossible to have uniformity established without law, some such legislation was necessary. With regard to the chawls for the labourers, Mr. Fazulbhoy hoped the Bombay City Improvement Trust would facilitate the work of the large employers of labour by allowing certain portions to be built upon, to suit the labourers, thus assisting the best industry of the city. Excepting some other very minor details Mr. Fazulbhoy considers the report is "all right."

An amusing story is told by Mrs. John Lane in her article on "The American and his holiday" in the "*Albany Review*." An American, weary of sight-seeing, asked the porter of a hotel in Geneva: "Is there a museum in this town?" The man, ashamed of the poverty of his town replied: "No, Sir." "Thank heaven," said the tourist, wringing his hand. Mrs. Lane admits that Columbus discovered America, but she claims that the Americans have discovered Europe as a pleasure resort. She considers that the reputation of American husbands, who toil at home while their wives are travelling, is not quite deserved. They are probably not altogether inconsolable in their loneliness. But they are, at any rate, self-effacing, so much so that Englishwomen have been known to wonder if their American sisters really had husbands.

BY THE WAY.

THE FIRST VICTIM OF THE GUILLOTINE.

Now that so many French people are clamouring for the revival of the guillotine, it is interesting to recall the introduction of that instrument of execution. It superseded the gallows in April 1792, the first sufferer being no political offender, but a common cut-throat named Lepelletier. This is how a contemporary reporter related the item of news. Yesterday the little Louison was tested, and cut off a head successfully. The man Lepelletier was the victim of the melancholy experiment. Evidently the old journalism could, on occasions, be as concise and "[illegible]" as the new.

ST. KEVERNE AND THE LORD MAYOR.

St. Keverne, where the Lord Mayor opened the ceremony of dedicating the new bells has more dramatic associations with wreckers and smugglers than any other parish of his native Cornwall. The magnificent thirteenth-century church looks down upon the dreaded Manacles, the victims of which are filling even the enlarged churchyard and the name of which is really a corruption of the Cornish words "Maen Eglos," meaning the church rocks. Sir William Treloar is to be escorted to-day by a bodyguard of thirty lifeboatmen; and before he returns to welcome our Japanese visitor he will witness the quarterly exercise of the local lifeboat.

"A LAND OF PERFUME."

Grasse is the city of flowers, and from an interesting account of the perfume industry given in the *Sunday Magazine* of New York we gather that May brings the orange-blossom harvest. At this season the atmosphere exhausts one with enervating sweetness. Men and women, eager boys and girls, all on piece-work, flutter and chatter amid big, dark, shining leaves. And as they work the waxen blossoms fall like fragrant snow into the big osier baskets beneath. July and August sees a heavy crop ready for the distillery—scarlet geranium and mint, jasmine and tuberose, sweet basil and lavender, hyssop and wild thyme, origan, fennel, and wormwood, with a second crop of balm mint. A few fragrant stragglers linger into September and October, and the garnering of these ends Flora's harvest.

A THOUSAND TONS.

The barvest of Grasse varies from year to year, bu roughly it is estimated at 1,000 tons. If one enters the receiving-rooms of one of the great factories he will see men tossing mountains of violets with wooden pitchforks. In a single day the stills of one house will eat up 60,000lb. of roses and 45,000lb. of orange flowers. During last season's harvest one ancient establishment, dating back to 1715, consumed 320 tons of roses, 180 tons of orange flowers, 50 tons of jasmine, 65 tons of voilets, 100 tons of mignonette, and 280 tons of geraniums. Some flowers must be picked at certain hours of the day. Pinks yield up their perfume only when plucked after three hours' wooing by the hot sun. Roses must be gathered as soon as they open, and jasmine before sunrise.

MONT BLANC LAVENDER.

Thousands of women are employed in Grasse's factories, as well as in the great harvest outside. Not all the harvest is brought to the factories to be treated. In one case, at least, scent is extracted on the spot where the plant grows. This is especially the case with Mont Blanc lavender, so famous for its delicacy. It is found growing in immense quantities in the Maritime Alps that tower about quaint old Grasse. That the sweet, old-fashioned stuff may not lose its fragrance in transportation to the valley, distillation takes place in the mountains. A small army of peasants go toiling up the rocky slopes, and return to the great portable stills set up by the manufacturers carrying with them great armfuls of the fragrant plant.

THE NIGHTINGALE AND SCOTLAND.

The nightingale favours some districts and shuns others. Scotland it does not visit; but a century ago, the *Glasgow News* tells, a patriotic Scotsman tried to establish the nightingale in that country. He commissioned a London dealer to purchase nightingales' eggs, one shilling each being given for them. These were well packed in wool and sent to Scotland by mail coach. A number of men had previously been engaged to take especial care of all robin-redbreasts' nests in places where the eggs could be hatched in safety. The robins' eggs were removed and replaced by those of the nightingale, which were hatched and reared by their foster-mothers. When full-fledged, the young nightingales seemed perfectly at home near the places where they first saw the light; and in September, the usual period of migration, they departed. But the nightingales never returned to Scotland. It has been suggested that it was not the climate they objected to so much as the difficulty of acquiring the accent.

PRINCES AS NAVAL CADETS.

When the Prince of Wales took his eldest son to Osborne to commence his naval training, he, no doubt, recall vividly that they, thirty years or so ago, when he and his brother, Prince Albert Victor, were taken by their father down to Dart-mouth and given into the charge of Captain Fairfax, C.B., who was then in command of the "Britannia." The young Princes, like their successor of to-day, quickly found that their Royal rank gave them no advantage over their fellow-cadets. They "shared the same classes, messed with them, played with them, and drilled with them." They stowed their kits in similar chests—the regulation sea-chest—marked with the initials "A. V. of W." and "G. of W." and generally led the same happy, informal life, establishing themselves quickly as favorites with all on board. The solitary destinction they enjoyed was that their hammocks were slung behind a separate bulkhead, thus ensuring a little privacy; and even this small concession was due to the Admiralty, and not to the request of their Royal father.

ORATORY AT WESTMINSTER.

Mr. H. W. Lucy, in the May *Albany Review*, remarks on the disappearance of the orator from the House of Commons: "Time was, at and since the period of Pitt and Fox, when the House of Commons was a stage from which eminent men delivered elaborate discourses. Within my comparatively brief experience a great change has been wrought in this respect. There are many able men in the present Parliament; there is not a single one who poses as an orator." This state of things is due, in Mr. Lucy's opinion, to lack of time, and to the fact that 660 members are no longer content to form an audience enraptured by the eloquence of eight or ten.

IN THE SEVENTIES AND EIGHTIES.

In days that are no more Mr. Lucy knew a quite different state of things: "In the seventies, even in the eighties, there were giants of oratory. Gladstone was the last survival. Even he towards the end of his career was influenced by the newer turn of thought which dominated Parliamentary debate. He could not help being eloquent when deeply moved; but he was more direct in his methods, less voluminous in his speech." John Bright Mr. Lucy regards as perhaps the finest orator known to the House of Commons in the last half of the nineteenth century. "Nature gifted him with a fine presence, and a voice the like of which has rarely rung through the classic [illegible]."

THE GERMAN WAY.

Prior to the last solar ec[illegible] the colonel of a German regiment of infantry [illegible] for his sergeants and observed: There will be [illegible] of the sun to-morrow. The regiment will meet on the parade ground in undress uniform. I will come and explain the eclipse before drill. If the day is cloudy the men will meet in the drill-shed as usual." Whereupon the sergeants drew up the following order of the day: "To-morrow morning, by order of the colonel, there will be an eclipse of the sun. The regiment will assemble on parade ground, where the colonel will come and superintend the eclipse in person. If the sky is cloudy, the eclipse will take place in the drill-shed."—*Wochenblatt.*

ENGLAND'S JUNE.

Now our land's a garden
  Where sweet roses blow,
Roses crimson, roses red,
  Roses white as snow,
Banish winter sadness
  Unto winter's night,
Now the hour of gladness
  And roses' gay delight,—
For our land's a garden
  Where sweet roses blow,
Roses crimson, roses red,
  Roses white as snow.

Ah! not Milton's heaven,
  Jewelry of Jew,
Wearisome in glitter,
  Unlovely as untrue!
I resolve the future
  This summer afternoon,
Heaven is but England
  In eternal June;
Is a land all garden,
  Where lasting by do blow
Roses crimson, Roses red,
  Roses white as snow.

EDWIN WARE.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE DAINTY MUSLIN.

Of course, it is hardly necessary for me to say that a few dainty muslin frocks—for afternoon wear—would add greatly to the appearance and comfort of my girl of limited pin-money, but, in speaking of the linen and thin serge dresses, I spoke of necessities; the muslin forcks, except for a girl who went inte society a good deal, would come under the heading of luxuries. At Trouville, for example, the fashionable women live in white linen growns from early morning to dinner-time; plain linen, of spotless white, and worn with exquisite "shirt-waists," before dejeuner; white linen, inset with Irlande or with white guipure, for the afternoon. It is the same at Biarritz, and very much the same in Paris during the season. The chief difference between linen costumes for morning and afternoon wear lies in the blouse. The correct blouse for morning wear is made of the finest batiste, and decorated with many tucks and with broderie Anglaise; the blouse for afternoon wear is made of cobweb muslin, inset with several kinds of lace and fashioned as elaborately as good taste suggests. And then great care must be taken that the waistbelt be of the latest design, that it be in perfect harmony with the dress, and that it be spotlessly fresh. It is a safe rule always to wear white waistbelts with white skirts and boleros; some girls incline to the idea of allowing the waistbelt to match the necktie, but the result is not good, have the little band bag in leather of the same shade as the tie, but let the waistbelt match the material of the dress. The question of collars to be worn with summer dresses is one of great importance, but it is a question which each individual mustsettle for herself. The fashionable collar of the moment is one which has a small, shaped frill jutting out from the upper edge, and which is worn with a "stock" of stain or taffetas, but these collars are not universally becoming. On the contrary, they have a way of making the neck look thick and clumsy unless worn by exactly the right type of woman.

SUMMER HATS.

A word or two on the subject of summer hats. I suggest that at least six should be prepared. The ordinary summer hat need not cost more than 15s, or 16s., and a constant change is necessary if a girl wishes to be considered a good dresser. One white linen costume looks very much like another, and for this reason two or three dresses of this order will carry a girl right through a season, but there must be variety in the hats and in the little details of the toilette. Roughly speaking, I should choose the following hats to accompany the gowns above described: An ivory-white cloche in rather coarse straw, with a full crown of white taffetas covered with ecru point d'esprit, and at one side, close to the front, a branch o cherries. An ivory-white straw mushroom with a thick ruche of white taffetas ribbon round the crown and at one side several white wings. A Tuscan cloche—for afternoon wear—with a full crown of point d'esprit and several pale-hued feathers drooping over one side, under the brim some choux of black chiffon. A black straw cloche with a big ruche of black tulle round the crown and some crimson poppies at one side and under the brim. A picture-hat of spotted net drawn on thin silver wires, roses clustering round the crown and black velvet ribbons hanging like tassels at one side—a useful toque for windy days. As I mentally add up the cost of these various hats, I find that they could be procured for about £6. Some of them would not cost more than 14s. or 15s., but the Tuscan, with feathers, would cost much more, and so would the picture-hat, if the roses were of the best quality. Still, £6 is not too much to set aside for summer hats, and those I have suggested would give the best effects. The black cloche with poppies would look lovely with one of the grey linen frocks, and what girl would not look "a real beauty" in the lace frock crowned with the Tuscan cloche and soft feathers?

In Braintree Workhouse, Essex, live two paupers who can paint, not for the benefit of the Royal Academy, but for the saving of the ratepayers. In other words, they paint useful things, not pictures. The Workhouse Master has just reported to the Guardians that they have given the Workhouse a new coat—it may be two or three new coats—and thereby saved the Board over £200. The Board has shown its appreciation of such talent and industry by appointing one of the artists painter-in-general to the Workhouse on a salary of 5s. a week

WINTER ECZEMA.

Terrible Skin-scourge yields to Zam-Buk—40 years' suffering ended.

That terrible skin-scourge, eczema, occurs during the winter months in a more violent form than at any other season, the accompanying pain and irritation being increased by the cold.

Mrs. Frances Wakefield, of 6 Hastings Place, Stratton, Cirencester, inherited the disease, and suffered with it for no less than forty years. Her case seemed hopeless, but Zam-Buk has at last been the means of ending her misery and restoring to her that priceless boon—a healthy skin.

Mrs. Wakfield, who is 56 years of age, was interviewed by a "North Wilts Herald" reporter, and said:—"I began to suffer with the dreadful winter eczema when I was 15 years of age. Every winter the joints of my arms and knees, as well as my shins, were covered with a thick white scale, which dropped off and was replaced by other scales periodically. The parts ran with water very badly, and the rags got wet almost directly I put them on. The complaint was very irritating, and caused me almost unbearable pain

"I have been under some of the best doctors, and some years ago I had to go to an infirmary at Gloucester, where I was attended by three head physicians. I stayed for two months, but their care was only temporary. Last winter the disease was worse than ever, and I thought I would try Zam-Buk. By the time I had started a second box I could see that the dreadful complaint was dying away, and the pain and irritation got less and less. I continued the dressings of Zam-Buk for several weeks encouraged all the time by [illegible] improvement, and now I am completely cured. I have kept well ever since, and my skin is quite healthy and sound now."

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"Bombay Gazette," 4th June, 1907.

THE TWO SERVICES.

Our readers will not be surprised to hear that as a result of Mr. Deakin's representations at the Imperial Conference it has been arranged between the Commonwealth and the Home Government that the agreement of 1902 may be abrogated. By that agreement, Australia agreed to pay a certain annual subvention towards the cost of maintaining the Australasian Squadron, such agreement being binding until 1910. New Zealand being willing and the Australians desirous of reopening the matter, it was discussed the other day and Lord Tweedmouth announced that the Government would not offer any objection to a determination of the agreement at once. The Commonwealth, therefore, will fall into line with Canada, and use whatever funds it allocates for this purpose to the production of its own fleet. Whether it will carry out the proposals of Captain Creswell has not been stated, but there can be little doubt that the Australians are anxious not only to create a navy for themselves, but to foster and encourage the industries involved in the construction and armament of war vessels. The Commonwealth Government realises quite well that its protection must be given by the Imperial Navy, but it would rather spend its money, even if the sum is more than that which it now contributes to the Admiralty, on its own shores and among its own people. New Zealand does not look at the matter in the same light. It is even willing to increase its contribution and permit it to go towards the general maintenance of the Navy, but we gather from Sir Joseph Ward that it would rather provide officers and men for the Fleet if the Home Government were willing to find the means of training them. As we have ships and to spare for the purpose, and plenty of officers able and willing to undertake the part of instructors, there seems to be no reason why an agreement should not be arrived at on this point also, providing the Colonists wish it.

THE NAVY LEAGUE SCHEME

In this connection we may remind our readers that the Navy League has put forward a scheme for the organisation of Colonial reserves, which is reported to have the support and approval of the Commonwealth naval authorities. We have briefly referred to this scheme on more than one occasion, and its principal features are thus described in the current issue of the "Navy League Journal." Under the scheme the ships for the Colonial squadrons would be supplied by the United Kingdom and manned and maintained by the Colonies to which they were given. Such vessels would fly the White Ensign in time of peace or war; in time of peace they would be under the supervision of the Admiral commanding on their station. Their officers and men would be trained on the present naval system, so as to permit of an interchange of *personal* between the Imperial and Colonial Services. In time of war such forces would be under the supreme control of the Admiralty, since, as the Navy League asserts, "the one vital principle of success in war is concentration to the utmost of direction in the hands of a single strategist, advised by a competent General Staff. It is believed that within these general outlines there would be abundance of scope for the working out on lines suited to each part of the Empire of a system of naval training which would supply a large and valuable reserve for the Fleet in time of war. But it by no means follows that because the naval advisers in any Colony or in all the Colonies are satisfied that this is a good scheme that it will be accepted by any of the Colonial Governments. Canada does not feel the need of a navy, and is quite prepared to return in other forms what she owes to the Mother Country for naval protection. It has not yet been sufficiently recognised, as Sir W. Laurier has pointed out, that there are other means of contributing to the support of the Fleet than contributions in aid of the Navy Estimates. Similarly, the Commonwealth will not find in the Navy League scheme scope for its ambitions. Nor does South Africa seem anxious to be provided with training ships.

PRINCE FUSHIMI'S REVIEW.

It was a source of infinite regret and profound disappointment in many quarters that unkindly weather made it necessary to cancel the Royal Review in honour of Prince Fushimi. Troops had been moved to Aldershot, and the whole force had already paraded, on Laffan's Plain. Braving mud and rain a vast concourse of people had assembled, many of them from distant places. Keen regret at the hard necessity was therefore everywhere felt, with a little note of resentment. But Sir John French and the staff at Aldershot were the best and only judges of the situation, and we cannot doubt that the decision not to hold the Review was wise. Even as it was, the spectators saw a striking military development, the assembled troops being organised, though not quite completely, under the new scheme laid down in the Army Order of January 1. It was impossible to carry out this idea with the troops actually at the disposal of Sir John French, but a cavalry division had been formed under command of Brigadier-General the Hon. J. H. G. Byng from the 1st Cavalry Brigade and a brigade of three regiments of Household Cavalry constituted for the occasion under Colonel H. T. Fenwick. This division had been completed by a brigade of Royal Horse Artillery and two field troops of Royal Engineers. The Mounted Brigade, which appeared for the first time as an independent command, had been constituted of the King's Dragoon Guards brought from Hounslow, with a battery of Royal Horse Artillery from the troops belonging to the command, two battalions of Mounted Infantry and a Cavalry Field ambulance. Colonel F. Hacket-Thompson was in command. There was also attached for the day a cable, an air line, and a balloon company of Royal Engineers. As to the Infantry, it was organised in two divisions, each composed of three brigades of which the troops under Major General Grierson belonged to the Aldershot command, while Sir Bruce Hamilton's (second) division was constituted of its two local brigades and one of four battalions of Guards brought from London for the occasion. The absence of some of the artillery at Salisbury Plain, and the fact that heavy batteries do not begin their heavy training till June, made it impossible to complete fully the two divisions with the artillery arm. Each division had, however, its correct complement of Royal Engineers, comprising two field companies and one telegraph company, and a transport and supply column. It was interesting to spectators to see the new field organisation actually constituted, although the manner in which this was brought out only served to emphasise how much requires yet to be done to make the fresh organisation a reality.

WAR ESTABLISHMENTS.

The new "war establishments," which have been thoroughly revised, provide, in the Staff for the Headquarters of an Army, for a Director and an Assistant Director of Supplies, and also for a Director of Transport and Remounts, with an Assistant Director for Transport and another for Supply. We must be excused for again referring to this arrangement. It is more than doubtful, as we have always contended, whether the combined duties of superintending transport and remounts could be properly performed by the same individual. The duties of either branch would fully occupy the time and attention of a separate chief. The revision of the regulations has been carried out, we are told, so as to bring the administrative service into keeping and harmony with that which exists at Army Headquarters. But if the system of combining transport and remounts answers well at the War Office, which is a matter of doubt in some quarters—with all the staffs and surroundings to cause things to run smoothly, it by no means follows that the same system will work well in the field.

THE REAL DESIDERATUM.

We feel convinced that it would not do so, and in taking this view we are supported by the opinion of the originator of the existing Remount Department, with whom we frequently discussed this and kindred subjects. Major-General Ravenhill held stoutly that the official responsible for remounts should devote his whole energies to the work specially assigned to him, and that he should be freed from all correspondence and all responsibilities not actually coming within the scope of his particular office. "There will, you will find," we heard him say more than once, "be a tendency for the purposes of supposed economy, to saddle the head of the department with extraneous duties; but all such attempts should be resisted in the public interests." General Ravenhill was unfortunately dead and gone before the amended system came into operation, or we should have been pretty certain to hear a protest from him. But his explanations were unanswerable. "The Remount," as he put it, "is a big spending department, and in war would, if not properly managed, be the means of a vast waste of public money. Its head, both at Army Headquarters and in the field, should be completely independent of every other care, or waste must occur, and when this happens and is discovered, the plea will be that the responsible head was over worked, having too much on his shoulders. For such mismanagement of affairs three will be no excuse." It would be most advisable, therefore, it seems to us, for the two branches to be separated on the earliest possible date; otherwise we shall be courting extravagance and breakdown by going into the field with a system even more faulty than that which failed us in 1899-1902, not because Major-General Truman was wanting in administrative ability, but by reason of the fact that he had too much to do, and was allowed too small a staff to assist him.

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These Watches throughout are compactly built on the most approved and symmetrical lines; this will be obvious from a glance at the illustrations of movement, yet at the same time nothing which could add to its strength has been sacrificed.

PRICES.

LADIES—Open face, Silver	... ...	Rs. 95
" " Gold	... ...	" 260
" ½ Hunting, Silver	... ...	" 95
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" Hunting, Silver	... ...	" 95
" " Gold	... ...	" 265
GENTS.—Open face, Silver	... ...	Rs. 95
" " Gold	... ...	" 350
" ½ Hunting, Silver	... ...	" 110
" " Gold	... ...	" 380
" Hunting, Silver	... ...	" 105
" " Gold	... ...	" 375

These Watches embody everything which horological Science can suggest to ensure the correct measurement of time.

Gents Watch. View of Movement.

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The Watchmakers of Western India
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Alarming Increase in Baldness

A REMEDY OFFERED

Which possesses all the elements that go to produce a good head of hair. Its powerful, stimulating properties go straight to the hair roots, giving them a life and vigour they never knew before. And life and vigour to the roots mean more hair, stronger hair, better hair. It will assuredly do all this for YOU, as it has done for thousands of others.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

The Great Hair Producer & Restorer.

The Finest Dressing. Specially Prepared and Delicately Perfumed. A Luxury and a Necessity to every Modern Toilet.

Mr. HARRY DE WINDT,
The Great Explorer, writes:

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Shampoo Powder.

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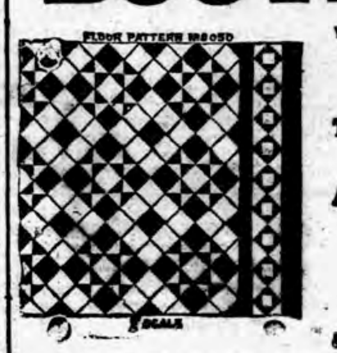

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The modern restorative of the nervous system.

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SUPPLEMENT.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY : TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1907.

TELEGRAMS.

SIR GEORGE ARBUTHNOT'S TRIAL.

Mr. Eardley Norton to Defend.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 3.

Mr. Eardley Norton has decided to accept the brief to defend Sir George Arbuthnot in his forthcoming trial at the High Court Sessions.

At the Egmore Police Court, before Mr. M. E. Clarke, the further hearing of the criminal charges against Sir George Arbuthnot ; instituted by the Government of Madras, was proceeded with. This morning Mr. Powell, instructed Mr. Short and Bewes, with Mr. Narasimha Iyengar, High Court Vakil, appeared to prosecute, while the accused was defended by Sir Henry King of Messrs. King and Josselyn. In regard to the charge of criminal misappropriation of the funds of the Madras Equitable Assurance Society by the accused Mr. Powell pointed out that accused had misappropriated not only the balance of money set apart for being invested in Government securities, but also the balance of money set apart for paying claims. The total amount due to the Society at the time of a suspension was Rs. 71,000odd. Altogether there were only four claims paid aggregating Rs. 17,041. His Worship desired to ask Sir George one or two questions. Sir Henry replied the accused preferred to reserve what he had to sae to the High Court. He did not desire to answer any questions now.

Mr. Powell next proceeded with the charge of cheating.

Rajah V. Kshun Bahadur examined by Mr. Powell deposed I am the brother of the Maharaja of Bobbili and the Rajah of Venkatagiri. I had fixed deposit Rs. 3½ lakhs with Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. last year. The due date for it was 9th October 1906. I received a letter from Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. on 1st October in reply I stated that I wanted the money ; I wanted the money for being lent to the Maharajah Bobbili. I wrote a letter and also sent my agent Krishniah.

I sent also along with the letter my fixed deposit receipt. On 9th October I sent a telegram to my agent, Krishniah. I got a telegram from my agent Krishniah on 9th stating Arbuthnot not paid-today sum being too large. Notice short. They are writing in the evening ; awaiting orders urgent message was received the next day. I received a letter from Krishnaiah conforming the telegram. I did not get a letter from Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. The following day, on the 10th I received a telegram from my agent. The telegram is A & Co., not paid inform Bobbili. I got letter from Krishnaiah dated 10th stating he had received a telegram at 3 p. m. He went immdiately to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. who said they had writen to witness asking for a week's notice, that nothing could be done till then. I got a letter from Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. on the 13th claiming a week's notice.

Witness said to the Court:—Sir Savalai told me interest would be paid me and principal would be paid later. I said besides interest Rs. 50,000 at least should be paid me. Interest was due on 9th October on fixed deposit. Sir Savalai left Vekatagiri that evening. I sent a man, my agent in Madras by the same train as that by which Sir Savalai left. On 16th October I saw Krishniah. Krishniah informed Sir Savalai had told him I had agreed to the renewal of whole deposit, but not asked for Rs. 50,000. I understood from him that Sir Savalai denied asking him for Rs. 50,000. In connection with the marriage that statement of Sir Savalai is not true. I told Krishniah I had asked Sir Savalai for the amount. I sent a telegram on 16th to Subramania Ayer, brother of Krishniah to present Arbuthnot's deposit receipt. "My wishes, Agent Krishnah communicates tomorrow." I also sent telegram to Arbuthnot and Co. stating that Subramaniam was being sent to speak about the fixed deposit.

THE END OF THE NORTHERN COMMAND

General Sir Edmund Barrow's Farewell Order.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 3.

Lieutenant General Sir Edmund Barrow has issued the following historic farewell Order to the Northern Command, dated 31st May :—

"Under the terms of India Army Order No 204 of 1907, the Northern Command ceases to exist as a separate entity from to-morrow. The Lieutenant General Commanding therefore deems it fitting that after 12 years' useful and honourable existence its dissolution should be marked by a farewell Order. The Punjab Command was instituted on the 1st April 1895. In 1904 its designaiion was changed to Northern Command, but without any material change in other respects. During these 12 years the troops of the Command have played a principal and distinguished part in several frontier campaigns, notably, Chitral in 1895, the N. W. Frontier in 1897-8, and Waziristan in 1901-2. They have crossed the ocean to share in the honours of the China Expedition in 1900 and Somaliland in 1902-4. They have also taken part in the honours of the China Expedition, and the Tibet Expedition in 1903-4. It will thus be noted with pride that the soldiers of this Command have in the short space of 12 years visited as conquerors countries and capitals so far apart as Tirah, Chitral, Lhassa, Peking and Somaliland. The good discipline maintained by the troops on all these occasions has been as conspicuous as their gallantry.

"The Northern Command has on its rolls to-day 5 batteries of Royal Horse Artillery, 9 batteries of Royal Field Artillery, 5 batteries of the Royal Garrison Artillery, (Mounting Artillery), 5 Companies of Royal Garrison Artillery, 3 regiments of British Cavalry, 14 battalions of British Infantry, 8 batteries of Indian Mountain Artillery, one Company of Frontier Garrison Artillery, 4 Companies of Sappers and Miners, 16 regiments of Indian Cavalry, 45 battalions of Indian Infantry, besides a Transport Corps and other subsidiary services. The aggregate strength of the above combatant forces, including 16,000 reservists, is approximately 97,000, officers and men. It has also an enrolled strength of over 2,300 Volunteers who form a useful defensive element within the Command. To the above troops of all ranks Lieutenant General Sir Edmund Barrow has the honour of issuing this farewell Order with the assured conviction that when absorbed into a larger organization the troops of the Northern Command will continue to merit their great and well earned reputation for gallantry, efficiency and, above all, discipline and loyalty ; while at the same time maintaining that grand spirit of "camaraderie" between British and Indian soldiers, which has been such a distinctive feature both in peace and war of His Majesty's Forces in the Punjab. The Northern Command is hereby dissolved."

LOCUSTS AT MULTAN.

No Damage Reported.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MULTAN, JUNE 3.

An immense flight of locusts passed over Multan on Saturday in the direction of S. E. to N. W They flew high and did not settle in or near the station. A few stray batches flew towards the fag end and dropped in some places. They did little or no damage and were soon driven off by noises created by the cultivators.

DEALH OF A WOULD-BE SUICIDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 3.

Bagram who attempted suicide by cutting his own throat with a razor on the 23rd ultimo died in the Medical College Hospital yesterday morning.

ARCHBISHOP COLGAN'S JUBILEE.

Pope Plus X's Letter of Congratulation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 3.

His Grace the Archbishop of Madras has received the following letter from His Holiness the Pope :—

Venerable Brother. Health and Apostolic Bendiction. Time is already close at hand when you will celebrate that most auspicious day on which seventy-five years ago you were advanced to the honours of the episcopate. As we are assured of the noble qualities of your disposition and are at the same time fully aware of the labours by which especially in this space of time you have put forth vigorous and most watchful exertions for the glory of God and the eternal salvation of mankind we do not wish to let this favourable occasion pass by without your receiving a pledge of our goodwill, a pledge that may be likened to the rejoicings of the flock committed to your care. May God the rewarder and protector of virtue graciously repay all that you have done during the sixty-three years in your sacred office. Productive as it all has been of most copious fruit may He still favour you with every kind of happiness. These good wishes proceed from our heart. We grant that on the anniversary day on which you celebrate the memory of your episcopal consecration, you may bestow on the faithful a plenary indulgence together with the Apostolic Benediction. Meanwhile as an augury of heavenly gifts we most affectionately impart to you and to your flock the Apostolic Benedition.

Given at St. Peter's, Rome, on the 17th day of April, 1907, in the fourth year of our Pontificate.

(Sd.) Pius X.

To our Venerable Brother Joseph, Archbishop
of Madras.

CAWNPORE POST TO BOMBAY.

New Accelerated Service.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.)

CAWNPORE, JUNE 3.

At the instance of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce the Postal Department has decided to do away with the former arrangement of holding over till next day letters posted at Cawnpore too late for the Bombay Mail. The result of the Chamber's representation is that all such letters posted up to 7·5 next morning would be fowarded by the E. I. Railway to Allahabad for transmission to the Calcutta-Bombay Mail *via* Jubbulpore, an arrangement by which letters will arrive in Bombay many hours earlier than was hitherto the case under recent arrangements.

BRANCH TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

Wanted in Cawnpore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, JUNE 3.

The question of converting the Mall Road Post Office into a joint Telegraph and Post Office which was stated sometime ago to have been decided upon is still, it appears, under consideration. The hesitation on the part of the Postal authorities to instal telegraphic apparatus is very much felt, and as the income from this Branch Post Office justifies the expenditure and as a sort of a census was taken of the approximate number of telegrams likely to be despatched daily by the public, business people regard as irritating the delay to meet public convenience.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

THE PUNJAB COLONIZATION BILL.

Gratitude to the Viceroy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 3.

The following telegram was sent to the Viceroy on Sunday from Lyallpur, to the Commander-in-Chief and to the Lieutenant Governor:—The Zamindars Association begs to express heartfelt gratitude for your Excellency's most graciously withholding assent from the Colonization Bill, and also feels highly obliged to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and His Honour, the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab for kindly supporting the zamindars.

PLAGUE ATTACKS EUROPEANS.

Two cases at Amritsar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 3.

Regretable news comes from Amritsar that Captain Hamilton, I. M. S., and Lieutenant Downer of the Northamptons are down with plague. They were living in the same bungalow.

ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS FOR BENARES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, June 3.

Sanction has been given to Messrs. A. Krass and Son, of Bristol, and Mr. Robert Brown, of Westminister, to construct electric tramways and to supply electrical energy for all purposes within the Municipal area of Benares. The tramway is to be approximately seven and a half miles in length to be completed within three years.

EARTHQUAKE RECORDED IN SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

A slight earthquake, with a centre estimated to be distant one thousand miles from the Observatory was recorded on the Simla Seismograph, at 4-31 yesterday morning.

BOXING AT SIMLA.

Arrangements for the All-India Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

The arrangements for the All-India Military Boxing Tournament, which takes place here this month, are now well advanced. The light-weights event for officers has fallen through owing to inevitable scratchings, but there will be a competition for officers in the heavy and middle-weight classes. The entries for the men include nine for heavy-weights, twenty-eight for middle-weights, forty-six for light weights, fifty-one, for feather-weights, and thirteen for boys under eight stone.

The Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, and Staffs are presenting the same Cups as they gave last year, and this year, the Simla Trades Association is presenting a Cup for the competitor who shows most science during the tournament, and propose to make it an annual trophy.

The All-India Regimental Championship Challenge Trophy will be competed for during the tournament, and will be, of course, the principal centre of attention. The 1st Gloucester Regiment won it last year and are sending up a formidable contingent again this year.

The competitors are encamped at Jutogh and a special train will run every night during the tournament to convey them backwards and forwards into Simla.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 1st June 1907.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury of Council Bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1907-8	£18,100,000
Remitted from 1st April 1907 to 1st June 1907 By Council Bills	£ 4,146,220
By Gold	£ Nil
Balance to be remitted from 2nd June 1907 to 31st March 1908	£ 13,953,780

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Ras Dara, 2,495, tons, captain J McCambridge, sailed yesterday for Dieppe via Marmugoa, with a general cargo.

THE Wilson Line steamer Tokio, 2,481, tons, captain W O Torn, sailed yesterday for hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Beme, 1,899, tons captain W J Grey sailed yesterday for Rangoon via Marmugoa, with a general cargo.

THE Swadeshi S N Co's steamer Lawoe, 1,817, tons, captain A Flett, sailed yesterday for Tuticorin with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, captain F Chappell, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo 9 cases opium, and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 936 tons, captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Cutch Mandvi with a general cargo and 277 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Co's steamer Somali, 1,632, tons, captain W Tinian arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, 7th May via Zanzibar Mombassa &c with a general cargo one cabin and 163 deck passengers.

STORM SIGAL.

The Port offices, Bombay, has received the following telegram dated 3rd instant from Simla:—"Storm Signal" Storm apparently formed off Kathiawar Coast, moving some northerly direction. "Hoist warning signal."

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Somali s	Tinian	Durban, May 7
	Kasara s	Chappell	Busreh, May 25

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Beme s	Guy	Rangoon
	Lawoe s	Flett	Tuticorin
	Ras Dara s	McCambridge.	Dieppe
	Tokio s	Torn	Hull
	Lhasa s	Rickford	Karachi, &c

The following vessels begun to load yesterday.
Steamer Musician for Liverpool and Manchester.
" Hydra for Singapore and Bangkok.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	From
26	Clan Lamont	Liverpool
23	Sutherland	Calcutta
28	Lindenfels	Antwerp
30	Shahnasir	Cocanada
30	Dunelly	Calcutta
31	Teesta	Straits
June		
1	Nurani	Calcutta

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

2	Umzinto	Calcutta
3	Umhloti	Natal
3	Golconda	Calcutta
3	Clan Cumming	Coast
4	Palumcotta	Rangoon
5	Nizam	Bombay
9	Silesia	Calcutta
10	Clan Murray	Liverpool
12	Prome	Cocanada
13	Maria Valerie	Trieste
19	Conglia	Calcutta
20	Hiroshima Maru	Penang

The dates are approximate only.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 3.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—25 hogs heads chutney Framjee Nowrojee, 300 cwts nuxvomica, 77 cwts senna bam, 50 cwts goakajoo R Jeewandas, 9 cases brassware and 3 cases cotton curtains L B Bhootwalla, 78 bales skins, H Noormahomed and H Essa, 25 bales skins R M Kooka, 272 cwts dryginger, 62 cwts drychillies Jetha Ramjee, 6 cases candiments, Merwanjee Poonjiajee, and sons, 50 bales hemp D B Parekh and Co; 78 bales hides, R M Kooka, 30 cases fishmews, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 110 cwts chillies 82 cwts turmeric, 120 cwts corianderseed, D B Parekh and Co; 125 cwts horns, J M Rehimtoola, 40 cwts fishmows, R Dhanjee and Co; 1,952 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey, 10,000 cwts mussor Ralli Brothers, 201 cwts kirdseed, J Lukmidas, 1,508 cwts kurdseed, A Blascheck and Co; 9 bales skins, R M Kooka, 25 bales hides, Kahn and Kahn 10 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 89 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 2 bales carpets and 95 cwt mica, The Ajmere Import and Export Co; 333 cwt myrabollams, Nensey Peerbhoy and Co; 13 cwts cutlefish, N M Raisee

FOR HULL.

John Hardie s—19,000 cwts cottonseed, G Madhawjee and Co.

Singapore, 10,380 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed G Madhawjee and Co; 10,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros, 8,025 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar; 3,000 cwt castorseed and 2,000 cwts cottonseed, David Sassoon and Co; 6,000 cwts cottonseed E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Berlin s—3,900 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Peninsular s—7 bales carpets Fleming Shaw and Co; 52 cwts gum, G Sojpal.

FOR NEW PORT.

FOR HAMBURG.

Quiloa s—23 bales cotton Tyabjee and Co; 190 bales cotton 15,000 cwt cottonseed 284 cwt poppyseed 2,009 cwt rapeseed 3,000 cwt mussoor 2,000 cwt linseed 2,000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros; 185 bales cottonfly waste and hemp Khimjee Visram and Co; 112 bales cotton 1,607 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros; 25 bales twist The Bombay General Trading Co; 536 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 500 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros.

Chyebassa s—110 bales cotton Ewart Lathrm and Co; 8,000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros; 300 cwt horns E Mohomed.

Berlin s—110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 22 bales cotton N Cursetjee and Co; 15 bales cotton P Bhimjee; 1,100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 25 bales cottonfly N Walf and Sons; 350 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 770 cotton Bamjee and Co; 714 cwt gum P Jethabhoy; 300 cwt gum T Damjee and Co; 558 cwt gum J Mirbheram; 125 bales hemp R Reeve and Co; 1,301 cwt poppyseed 901 cwt 1,000 cwt weedseed Baner and Kravse 4,003 cwt linseed Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Florida s—155 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 540 bales hemp K Visram and Co; 5 bales twist Kahn and Kahn; 1,859 cwt myrabollams W Bechar; 600 cwt gum D Jethabhoy; 660 bales cotton E Spinner and Co 200 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Quiloa s—200 cwt gum D Jethebhoy and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Berlin s—50 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

New Orelans s—46 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 46 bales cottenfly W Wolf and Sons.

FOR VENICE.

Venetia s—50 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Muke Maru s—207 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 407 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 151 bales cotton Tata and Co; 218 bales cotton The Metsui B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Muke Maru s—407 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR MOJI.

Muke Maru s—77 bales cotton The Metsui B Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI

Muke Maru s—150 bales twist The Metsui B Kaisha.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP,
COMMANDING, B. V. R.
Bombay, June 4.

68.—Bugle Practice—To-day Tuesday the 4th instant—Buglers will parade for practice near the Skating Rink at 8-30 p.m.

69.—Signalling—Wednesday the 5th instant—The Class will parade at 6 p.m. in rear of the Telegraph Quarters. Flags will be issued on parade.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. J. MARSLAND.
COMMANDING, B. V. A.
Bombay, June 4.

263 STRENGTH.

The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps with effect from 1st June 1907.
No 33 Sapper R Holz E E Co.

264 STRENGTH.

The following member having resigned is strick off the strength of the Corps with effect from 1st June 1907.
Sapper A W Booker E E Co.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Actg Adjt., B. V. A.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	1	25
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	11
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	1	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	2	6
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	9
Hospitals	0	0	6
Total	10	6	98
Total plague deaths to date	140,970		
Same date last year	26	21	148

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 13th April, amounted to Rs. 3,990, being a decrease on the corresponding week of previous year, of Rs. 1,473. The total earnings from 1st January to 13th April, were Rs. 76,676, being an increase on the corresponding period of previous year, of Rs. 8,206.

REGARDING Reuter's report that a grant has been made for experiments with mono-rail working in this country, we learn that such experiments are to be made in India under the directions of the railway board, but that it is not yet settled where or how soon they are to take place. It is quite plain that the mono-rail system of locomotion will be very useful in many ways in this country if it fulfils in practice what is claimed for it in theory.